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m31 dly

NEW SKIRT FOR 1865.

THE GREAT INVENTION OF THE AGE IN

HOOP SKIRTS.

J. W. BRADLEY'S New Patent DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (or double) SPRING SKIRT.

WEBB'S BRADLEY, ALSO, CAGE Plate J. I. & J. O. WEBB, SOLE PROPRIETORS and MANUFACTURERS, 97 CHAMBERS and 79 and 81 READE street, New York.

THIS INVENTION consists of DUPLEX (or two) ELLIPTIC STEEL SPRINGS, lengthwise, BRAIDED WITH COTTON and FIRMLY TOGETHER, and SEWED, making the TOUGHEST, MOST FLEXIBLE, ELASTIC, AND DURABLE SPRING EVER MADE. They RETAIN THEIR SHAPE BETTER, and LAST LONGER, and consequently preserve their PERFECT and BEAUTIFUL SHAPE TWICE AS LONG as any other SKIRT.

THE GREATEST COMFORT, CONVENIENCE, COMFORT and PLEASURE to any LADY wearing the DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT will be experienced particularly in CARRIAGES, ON ACCOUNT, OPERA, CARRIAGES, RAILROAD CARS, CHURCH PEWS, ARMCHAIRS, IN PROMENADE and HOUSE DRESS, as the SKIRT can be FOLDED when it can be COUPT a small PLACE as easily as a SILK or MUSLIN DRESS.

A LADY having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort, and great convenience of WEARING the DUPLEX ELLIPTIC STEEL SPRING SKIRT for a SINGLE DAY, will never afterwards willingly dispense with their use. For CHILDREN, MISSES, and YOUNG LADIES they are SUPERIOR to all others.

THEY are the best QUALITY in every part, and unquestionably the LIGHTEST, MOST DURABLE, COMFORTABLE, and ECONOMICAL SKIRT ever made.

FOR SALE by Merchants, as above, and by Cincinnati Jobbers, and to Ladies in all TOWN and COUNTRY in the CITY, and throughout the UNITED STATES and CANADA, HAVANA DE CUBA, MEXICO, SOUTH AMERICA, and the WEST INDIES.

Inquire for the

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT.

feb15 d3m

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE U. S. COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, LOUISVILLE, KY., March 31, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, MADE BY the undersigned, will be received at this office until 2 o'clock, P. M., on FRIDAY, the 21st day of March, 1865, for furnishing the following subsistence supplies: 7,500 barrels best quality new Mess or Prime Mess Pork.

500,000 pounds best quality new clear or clear ribbed Bacon Sides, packed in good, strong, new boxes, to contain not more than 300 pounds, net each.

500,000 pounds best quality Bacon Hams, packed in full sized tinned boxes, to contain not more than 300 pounds net each.

5,000 barrels superfine flour, of same quality as sample to be seen at this office, barrels to be full head lined.

150,000 pounds best quality, new, medium sized, dry, clean White Beans, in good, strong, well coopered barrels, full head lined.

100,000 pounds best quality sun-dried Hominy, in good, strong, well coopered barrels, full head lined.

300,000 pounds good Hominy, in good, strong, well coopered barrels, full head lined.

50,000 pounds best quality Star Candles, full weight, 16 to the pound.

100,000 pounds good, hard, dry Soap, in hickory strapped boxes.

187,500 pounds dry, fine Salt, in strong, well coopered barrels.

The above to be delivered, free of all charges, for drayage, packages, or otherwise, at the Commissary storehouse in Jeffersonville, Ind., on or before the 15th day of June, 1865.

All packages must be strong and well made, and plainly marked, as per pattern to be seen at this office, and actual tare will be demanded on all others in the bids. Each package must be accompanied with a description of pack age.

Proposals must be made on the blanks furnished at this office, and for each article they must be on separate sheets, and must be made in duplicate.

Samples of all articles, except Flour and Salt Meats, must accompany proposals, and be carefully marked with the name of the bidder; and should any party to whom a contract is awarded fail to make the delivery, or fail to deliver, within the time designated, the undersigned shall be allowed to purchase articles of inferior kind, and the contractor shall pay the difference of cost.

The successful bidders must be present in person at the time of announcing the awards, or their presence is required.

All goods are to be received, subject to the inspection of such person as the Commissary of Subsistence shall designate.

Payments will be made in such funds as may be furnished by the Government.

The specifications of this advertisement must be strictly complied with.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids for proper cause.

H. C. SYMONDS, Major and Commissary of Subsistence.

m28 d4

TEN and TWENTY YEARS' LOAN.

$100,000.

Jefferson County, Ky, 6 Per Cent.

COUPON BONDS.

Denominations $500 and $1,000.

Coupons payable March and September.

Duly authorized by an Act of the Legislature of Kentucky.

WE WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION OF CAPITALISTS, as well as others, to the BONDS OF JEFFERSON COUNTY now offered for sale in order to raise a loan for the payment of the principal of bonds falling due, and without awaiting the collection of the tax levied for their payment. And to meet these bonds there is levied an annual tax (for twenty years) of five cents on each $100 worth of real estate of the county, and, in addition thereto, there is levied (for twenty years) an annual poll tax of five dollars on each white male subject to military duty. The value of the taxable property in the county on the 1st day of January, 1864, was $8,400,000. The whites of the county subject to military duty number 2,500. The taxes levied to meet these bonds and the interest on them will produce an annual sum of $84,200. The value of the lands will not decrease, nor will the number of titheables. The number of bonds authorized is but one hundred and fifty for an aggregate sum of $150,000. These bonds may be had at the Treasurer's office, corner Market and Jeffersonville, Ky., at a rate that will pay the purchaser six per cent per annum net, free of Government tax.

GEO. P. DOERN, JO. G. WILSON, Commissioners for the Jeffersonville County Court.

[Democrat and Anzeiger copy and charge County Court.]

m26 d10.

SAMUEL WILSON (Late of Hodgenville, Ky.), DEALER IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, NO. 314 FOURTH STREET, West side, between Market and Jefferson sts., LOUISVILLE, KY.

m28 d4m

WALKER'S EXCHANGE, Third st., between Main and Market,

RECEIVE DAILY PER EXPRESS SHELL OYSTERS, VENISON, QUAIL, GROUSE, WOODCOCK, DUCKS, &c.

J. GAWKIN & CO., Proprietors.

m 31 m4w

St. Charles Restaurant, Fifth street, between Main and Market,

SHELL OYSTERS, VENISON, GROUSE, QUAIL, AND ALL LUXURIES THE SEASON AFFORDS

Received daily by Express.

C. C. RUFFE & CO., Proprietors.

N. B.—DAYTON, WHEELING, and CHICAGO ALE and PORTER, in whole and half bbls and bottles, constantly on hand in large quantities.

C. C. RUFFE & CO., Sole Agents.

m 31 d1m

☞The New York Courrier des Etas Unis, of the 22d inst., has the following, which we translate:

"A letter to us from Paris says: 'I was right in telling you, some time since, that the delay of Monsieur de Chateaurenard, in taking his departure for Washington, was in no way caused by any coldness in our relations with the United States, but simply because of family affairs. An Imperial decree, at this diplomat's request, relieves him, and names for Minister to Washington Monsieur the Marquis de Montholon, at present Minister of France at Mexico. No better choice could be made. Nearly the whole career of Monsieur de Montholon has been in the United States. Before the confidence of the Emperor sent him to Mexico, he was for long years Consul-General at New York. Married in this country, speaking English as though it was his mother-tongue, loved and esteemed by all, he had occupied at New York a position unequalled, which profited not less the interests of our countrymen than those of the policy of the government of the Emperor. No post could be more suitable for Monsieur de Montholon than that of Minister to Washington, and his nomination cannot fail to be received there with universal satisfaction. Monsieur Dano, embassy secretary of the first rank, will fill his post as Minister to Mexico.'"

TIM WIGGINTON.—As a general thing, the leaders of guerilla bands operating in Kentucky are illiterate men. Tim Wigginton, the notorious outlaw and blood-thirsty scoundrel has forwarded the following note for publication. Tim don't spell very well, which, perhaps, is owing to his having played truant in his schoolboy days. Anything novel is always interesting to the public. Wigginton's letter certainly is a curiosity, therefore it should be preserved from obscurity:

FEBRARY THE 3, 65.

Deer friend nothing can ofend mea more than riting to you to tell you my life. I have been called a gorlier operating in hardan Co an I deny the Charge of what is ledged a glist mea. I was swor in the Confederate army By a Comisson oficer Clay Hays of sed Co to support the C. S. A. army and Ren cause I Protected a Union mens property I am called an outland Ban and my men also, and sens my own party has turned aginst me I have turned to the Union, and I wish for you to publish this in the Saterry Journal to let my frends sea what I say for them, and I wish I had never Bin engaged in this business pulled up to all to sea what I have Dun, and will Do. I will bring this not to a Close By Saying that I am wish you.

[Signed] Capt. BENJIMEN WIGGINTON.

A SAD ACCIDENT.—Two daughters of Capt. Crook, a young gentleman by the name of Jas. Brown, and a Mrs. Kerr, a widow lady from Pittsburg, teaching at Belleville, West Virginia, were all drowned in the Ohio river, near the residence of Crook, while going thither from Belleville in a small boat, on Monday evening, the 20th inst. Some deficiency in the boat, or some unknown cause, made it sink. Every effort was made to save the unfortunate victims, but without avail. Capt. Crook, whose daughters were drowned, is a member of the West Virginia Legislature. All the parties were of the highest respectability, and the bereavement caused by this distressing casualty is severely felt by the large circle of their friends.

☞Two days ago the Nashville Dispatch recorded the murder of a new-born child, which had evidently been thrown over the bluff to hide the shame of its inhuman parents. While this horrible infanticide is still fresh in our minds, that paper adds: We are called upon to add another to this cycle of crime, which brings to our cheeks the blush of shame, and makes humarity shudder. At an early hour on Tuesday morning, the body of a fully-developed female child was discovered on the side-walk, on College street, at the intersection of Line. The backpart of the neck had apparently been gnawed by rats during the night.

PASSES TO NASHVILLE.—A meeting of the military agents for the different States has recently taken place here to take some action with a view to have the order requiring citizens desiring to go to Nashville to get a pass, rescinded. This order was issued by General Sherman last fall, and was, then, doubtless, necessary, but the necessity for it must now have passed away. It was decided at the meeting of the State agents to send a memorial to the President representing the facts, and asking that the order, being no longer necessary, be revoked.

☞The Nashville Dispatch of the 28th says: "The patrol guards arrested forty persons yesterday, most of whom had become 'demoralized' fr m the effects of bad whiskey. 'Robinson county' is seriously effecting the morals of Davidson county. This is an unusually large number of arrests for one day, and a rainy day at that. When we take into consideration the orders in existence prohibiting the sale of liquor to Government employes and soldiers, it is surprising to read such a record for one day in the history of our city."

☞Last Friday Jno. Henshaw, of Watertown, New York, died suddenly, at his boardinghouse in Third street, near Smith, in Cincinnati, and in the evening was deposited in a vault in Spring Grove Cemetery. He was known to have had a considerable sum of money upon his person just previous to his death; and the suddenness of his death, together with this unseemly haste in disposing of the body, aroused suspicion of foul play.

☞Rebel guerillas have again made their appearance in the upper end of Campbel county, and are committing many depredations. On Sunday night a party of them robbed John Richenour's store, on Twelve Mile Creek, about seven miles from Alexandria, of all its contents, consisting of dry goods, boots, shoes, etc. They also took from Mr. R. $250, and all of his horses Ambrose Bruce, and a number of other citizens of the same neighborhood, also lost horses.

☞If our streetcars not put in a better condition very soon, manufacturers of carriages and wagons will be compelled to employ different and stronger material in their work. In the last few weeks, we have noticed quite a number of breakdowns, which were caused by the deplorable condition of our avenues. Late last night, an axle gave way under a wagon at the intersection of Third and Jefferson streets.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—About one o'clock las Monday, a fire broke out in the town of Scottville, Ky., which entirely consumed the stores of F. P. Brown, S. P. Brown, John H Murray, F. P. Mitchell, Calvin Duncan, and Mitchell & Spilman; also Gatewood's Hotel and several family residences—in fact the town is in ruins. We are informed that there was no insurance whatever on any of the houses.

AN OLD CITIZEN DEAD.—William Edgerton, Sen., aged 104 years, died in Lafayette township, Floyd county, Ind., on Wednesday last. He outlived a large family of children, and all his grandchildren except three. He was probably the oldest man in Indiana at the time of his death, and up to the hour of his decease his faculties were unimpaired.

SINGULAR SUICIDE.—A boy by the name of David Felt committed suicide at Fort Wayne on Thursday last, because his mother would not permit him to enlist. It is not apprehended that any considerable number of citizens of that town will permit their anxiety to enter the army to run away with their judgment to the same extent.

☞An old gentleman fell dead in the street in a town in Massachusetts, who had $20,000 in mutilated and old bank bills on his person. They were offered at the bank, and the officers were obliged to call a meeting of the directors, in order to ascertain (so old were some of them) if the bank had ever made any such issues.

☞Philip Anthony, of Franklin county, Ind., is married to five wives, three of whom live in that county. Philip should have emigrated to Salt Lake with his flock, but he didn't, and is now in jail awaiting a trial for bigamy.

☞Captain Charles Juno, of company A, 1st regiment Capital Guards, on account of bad health, tendered his resignation to the Governor, and it has been accepted.

☞Frank Lyman, a respectable German of Goshen, committed suicide by hanging himself in his own barn, with a bed-cord, last week. Temporary insanity.

HOW REBEL REGIMENTS ARE NUMBERED. We are informed by rebel deserters that many of the rebel regiments are designated in accordance with the number of men comprising them. For instance, we have mentioned the names of quite a number of deserters from the 154th Tennessee regiment. There is no such regiment, properly, in the rebel service, and it is thus designated from the fact that it only musters that number of men. If the deserters continue to come in much longer as they do at this time, it will soon lose its identity entirely, and the same annihilation will overtake all the regiments in the rebel service from Tennessee. The regiments from Kentucky and Missouri are also getting low down in the numbers designating them. The last regiment left to the Confederacy will, no doubt, be called the 1st, and from all appearances they have nearly reached regiment No. 1.

REBEL DISTRUST OF DAVIS.

THE PEOPLE OF THE SOUTH ABLE TO TAKE CARE OF THEIR OWN MATTERS.

[From the Milledgeville (Ga.) Union.]

There are two or three newspapers in Georgia whose columns are continually filled with warnings and threatenings against every demonstration of the people. Why is this? Certainly the people are very much interested in the present state of affairs. Their honor, their property, their liberty, the very existence of themselves and families are at stake, and is it wonderful that they should desire to look into their own affairs, and see how those servants to whom they have committed such important trusts have managed them? Ah! there's the rub. These servants of the people do not appear willing to give an account of their stewardship. They say everything is going on well. Why should the people trouble themselves about their affairs? Those who manage for them know what is best for them. All the people have to do is to fight, pay their taxes, and lie low and keep dark—we will manage for them. This is in substance the language which those who profess to be in the confidence of the administration, and who publish "by authority," have been holding to the people for several years; and the people, with an enduring patience and a confidence in their rulers beyond that exhibited by any other people on which the sun ever shone, have trusted, and paid, and fought, and suffered, without complaining, until many of them have very little left but their lives and their honor. In these trying times many wise and good men believe it is time to take an observation, and see whither we are drifting; to overhaul the records and see how we stand; and if wrong, to put the helm in the course, and who has been acting for himself.

We hear none talk of deserting the great and glorious cause in which we are embarked, but only of correcting abuses and giving a new direction to things that are going wrong. And who are the men that would deny the people the right of looking into their own affairs? Are they not most of them men who have comfortable offices under the administration, when, free from danger, they are gathering up large fortunes out of the suffering people? These men fear the people, and well they may. They do not want the books overhauled. They do not want to give an account of their stewardship for fear they may no longer be permitted to be steward. They want things to rock on; they are doing well enough. But the people have begun to find them out, and hence they fear the people. We have not heard a single complaint of the people, because we could not see how such a convention would assist us in prosecuting the war in which we are engaged to an honorable issue, and to do that we were willing to suffer and forbear as long as there was any hope of good. But if the people want a convention, it is their right and their privilege, and we are not afraid to trust them. If there is any foundation for the report put forth by some of the administration journals that there is a disposition in some quarters to sell us out, or give us away to England, France, and Spain, and turn us over to colonial vassalage to those powers, then certainly the people have a right to be heard in convention before the transfer is made. Or if that other report is true that our rulers have received proposals of recognition on condition of the abolition of slavery, then the people should be heard in convention before any such bargain is made; for neither the President, nor Congress, nor both together, have any right or power to abolish slavery without the consent of the people. But why should the Administration journals complain of such great jealousy and distrust of the people?

They are certainly as capable of judging of their own interests as these men are to judge for them; and we do not believe there is any danger of their doing anything to injure themselves. How, then, can the people in convention injure these editors, unless their interest is separate and distinct from the rest of the people? This jealousy and distrust of the people, by men who profess to be in the councils of the administration, is calculated to alarm the people and to cause them to fear that all is not right. With the present lights before us we do not see what good a convention would do. But things may occur which would make such a State convention necessary. If the people want a convention they will have one in spite of all the editors and soldiers in the State. One editor goes on through a long and elaborate article to state what men would compose the convention. He says this convention would be composed of disappointed politicians. How does he know that? Such an assertion is an insult to the people, for the convention would be composed of just such men as the people chose to elect, and they would not be likely to elect disappointed politicians; they have had too much of their work already. The people would want good men, and we are not afraid to trust them.

THE OCCUPATION OF FAYETTEVILLE BY GENERAL SHERMAN.

[From the Wilmington Herald of the Union, March 16.]

Brigadier-General Dodge, Chief Quartermaster of this department, yesterday received a letter from an official visit to General Sherman at Fayetteville. General Dodge spent an entire day with General Sherman, arranging business connected with the Quartermaster's Department. The steamer Huntsville came down yesterday, bringing a load of South Carolina refugees who have followed Sherman's army. Those who came down on the Hurt were mostly white people. The company was largely composed of ladies. The rest of the refugees are marching down, and will be here in a day or two. The negroes of this immediate party General Dodge will send to General Saxton in the Department of South Carolina as rapidly as transportation can be provided for them. The disposition of the whites is yet to be determined on. Those who have friends and are able to provide for themselves will be allowed to consult their own inclinations, of course. The unfortunate ones who have neither means nor friends, but are dependent upon the bounty of the government, must naturally yield their inclinations in a large degree to the controlling will of the government. The last of Sherman's army left Fayetteville yesterday. Whither bound will be developed speedily enough by the course of events. It is, however, evident that he cannot now move upon Lee without fighting a battle. Where that battle will be it is difficult to foretell. Johnston and Bragg are concentrating their forces in the vicinity of Goldsboro, and are receiving reinforcements from Richmond. The rebels are evidently determined to assemble a large army on, and dispute the passage of, the Neuse river. Whether it is any part of Sherman's plan to meet them there or not, is more than we are able to tell. But it may be a satisfaction to the public to know that if he does encounter them in this State he will fall upon them with a vastly more powerful army than it is possible for the rebels to master. Fayetteville has suffered much by its occupation by Sherman's army. Quite a number buildings were torn down, the works destroyed, and all the tenements attached destroyed. This was done by General Sherman's orders, the establishment being public property, and its destruction a terrible blow to the rebel cause. It is a vestige of that extensive and important work now remains. Every cotton mill in the place and vicinity was also destroyed, by order. Although these mills were private property, they were not under private control, and they could be. The rebel army was largely dependent upon them for supplies of cloth, the loss of which will be a heavy blow. There were four mills at Fayetteville, and two or three on Rockfish creek, all very large and extensive establishments. They were all thoroughly destroyed. The destruction of the Observer newspaper office was done without orders, and contrary to the wishes and instructions of the commanding General. It is no part of his purpose, as we are assured, to destroy any purely private property in this State. But some of the soldiers who were familiar with the vacillating course of the Observer took occasion to visit the town in advance of the army and set fire to the concern. Mr. E. J. Hale, the proprietor, besides the loss of his printing establishment, was compelled to submit to the destruction of the beautiful private residence and out-buildings, also fired by straggling soldiers. Mr. M. Banks's house was also burned, but in this case the destruction was wholly unintentional. Some stragglers set fire to an old deserted frame warehouse, the flames from which communicated to Mr. Banks's house, which stood in close proximity. The house was burned to the ground despite every effort to save it. The building formerly occupied by the Bank of the State of North Carolina, and belonging to the institution, was also destroyed. At the time Sherman's troops arrived at Fayetteville, there were eight light-draught steamers lying at the wharves. Six of these were destroyed, but whether by straggling rebels, or by Union soldiers, is not clear. As they would have been of considerable value to our army, it is certain they were not destroyed by Sherman's authority. They were named the Dawson, Chatham, Flora, Kate, Caswell, and Clarendon. The North Carolina and Hurt were saved. The former was a poor, ricketty old craft, not fit for any service. The Hurt was a fine river steamer, quite valuable. They have both been brought to this city. Fayetteville is now once more in the rebel lines, though it is not known that any rebels occupy it. Communication with it from here is, of course, beneceforth interdicted.

A promising young man will do very well perhaps—a paying one much better.

THE END APPROACHING.

[From the London Times, March 8.]

We seem to have arrived at that turning point of the American war which brings us, as it were, within sight of the final scene, and the part we shall be called on to play in it. The almost undisputed progress of a Federal army through Georgia and South Carolina, and the successive surrender of strongholds believed to be impregnable, at its very approach, are by no means the only signs of Confederate exhaustion. The great maritime cities, for the defence of which such immense sacrifices had been made, have long been occupied by miserable remnants of their former population. Two months ago, as appears from the letters of our correspondent, Charleston, the very cradle of the "rebellion," was a deserted and half ruined city; the cattle pasturing, and even the partridge bringing up her brood, in the streets. No wonder that men could not be found to stay the progress of Sherman. Every place was under-garrisoned, and could not spare soldiers without inviting attack. Materials of all kinds were wanting. If the garrison of Fort Fisher, profiting by the experience of the first attack, had supplied themselves with two or three rifled guns of larger calibre, or had they completed the earthworks where the causeway from the river ran into the fort, or had they obtained the services of more officers acquainted with the works than the two who fell wounded early in the affair, or had the scanty garrison not been raw recruits, then the fort ought not to have fallen; but in all these "ifs" we read the lamentable condition of the Confederate cause. The men, the guns, the officers, the labor were simply not forthcoming, and without them forts cannot be held nor battles won. Energy, and even confidence, it is said, are also on the decline. The Carolinas and their Southern neighbors showed the true Southern temperament at the outbreak of the struggle, when Virginia held back; but it is she now that holds her ground in the very face of the foe. History and military criticism, however, will have a good deal to say on the defence of Richmond after all is over. If that defence is now, as it is said, maintained by only 25,000 men against three that number, then the Confederates cannot complain of the capital; and, whatever the object, that force does well which keeps thrice its number in check. But the strength of the whole Confederacy has long been drained for the sake of the capital, when headquarters could as easily have been established in a less assailable position. That, however, has been the case on both sides, and it is very remarkable that when the founders of the Union made it part of their plan to do as much as possible without a capital at all, except just for the convenience of common deliberation, the chief feature of this war should be the obstinate defence of two capitals at a cost of blood and treasure beyond all proportion to their value.

The extension we have mentioned is the point to which spoliations on the probability of peace have been most generally continued. The Confederates began with a much less population of whites than the Federals; and this disparity was greatly increased by the great distance of some of the States and the want of communications. It was enough if the Southern and Western States of the Confederation could defend themselves. But as the war advanced came the conscription, and drained them largely recruited by immigration, a resource entirely wanting on the other side. Europe, therefore, saw with admiration the gallant stand made by the Confederates, their military genius, and their personal courage, but it foresaw, that the end was only a question of time on one side, or of weariness on the other. It appears as if the South is exhausted by the war before the North is wearied of it, and that the end is not far. There will be a great deal of suffering, the Confederates can make peace whenever they please by returning to the Union, and they will find the way made easy. As to conditions of peace, it is needless to discuss more than one, and this is a joint subject of complaint this country. As in many other quarrels, a common object of hatred is the occasion and ground of reconciliation. The treasuries of the two sides will not produce a large sum, but their jealousies and rancorous hatreds in all the world have contributed much to some thing considerable. We are prepared for this. A bloody quarrel must leave bitter remembrances and much indignation. These must have an object, and if the combatants shake hands the next victim that may be found is an unconcerned and unsympathetic bystander. Who better, indeed, than the policeman himself, if he can be attacked with impunity?

As the Federal Government maintains that has a quarrel with us in the shape of claims which we do not acknowledge, and it has a great deal to gain by a successful war with us, the question to which we have to address ourselves is simply whether we are able to go to war with us with a fair prospect of success. If they can, they certainly will. The first consideration that occurs is that if the Confederates are exhausted, the Federals are only less so; and if the latter have the power to find how informed the ministration at Richmond was in regard to the troops in Georgia, who were supposed likely to check Sherman, at the head of the finest Federal army which has ever been in the field. Neither is there any doubt about a right comprehension of the sentiment which prevails in South Carolina and Georgia, and to a less degree in North Carolina, Alabama, and Mississippi. The tone of the Federal journals does not call it disaffection to Mr. Davis and his administration. It is impossible to be blind to the fact that the backbone of these Southern States has always been weaker than that of northern old Virginia, and the touch of the northlousness which abounds in this town and in Augusta springs from the inferior persistency of these semi-tropical States when compared with the robust manhood of Virginians. But there is in all the States a well-grounded conviction, which it is in vain to wrestle with, that Mr. Davis thinks of nothing but the safety of Richmond, that he will give heed to no warning or representations and that he is unable to see beyond the Capital. Should Brandy Station have held without Richmond, Richmond cannot be held without Charleston or Branchville. If, profiting by the want of harmony prevailing between Virginia and Georgia, Sherman had struck boldly for Branchville immediately after his occupation of Savannah, there can be little doubt that, to use his own words, he would have brushed aside the opposition of South Carolina like a cobweb, and would have bisected the sole existing artery which connects Richmond with Augusta.

[For the Louisville Journal.]

TO CANDIDATES FOR THE SCHOOL BOARD.

The higher grades of our public schools are said to be well managed. The lower ones are manifestly not. Many of the School Board seem to have paid little attention to them, and parents still less; and in consequence the children fail to receive the benefits they ought to receive, and which an intelligent educational system, with no increased expenditure of money, would secure to them. Parents have done their children a great wrong in the disregard they have shown to this matter. I won't say what wrong in my opinion has been inflicted by the gentlemen composing the School Board, but they are business men, occupying unpaid and thankless offices, and cannot be expected to give much time to the official duties.

Parents assume it as a matter of course that their children are being educated in the best possible manner. Teachers know better, but, when consulted respecting a correction of errors, very much further trouble is to defer or amend, and refer inquirers to the Superintendent. That gentleman admits the objections urged, but tells on it is his province only to advise—the Board is the power, apply to them. You do so, and learn to your astonishment that they know very little about it. This was precisely my experience in one instance. True, I saw but few members of the Board, but of those no one was fully informed of the course of study pursued, and, if I remember right, one acknowledged evils, but I could not interest them, and like them I dropped the matter to give my time to private affairs. But I no longer wondered that evils existed.

Some of the evils is a spelling-book—any spelling book; and without examining others I believe there can be few worse than the one in use—Sargent's. How many of those who read this article ever before met the following words, hastily selected from the first few pages of the "Standard Speller"? "Shard, distraught, petard, tale, radix, baldrick, taunton, manse, esco (not found in Webster's Unabridged), centaur, brawn, macaw, corse, lamprey, ewer, ewe, yew, heir, oath, stogee, perigee, fief, gerund, probend, feoff, nerb (not found), bittern, vertex, amerce, embrch, nadir, hirsute, surd, fyrd, garnet, midrif, gibbet, diphtheria, mullein, calyx, syptic, chine, rive, sciolist, elegiac, chrism, bellicose, cenio, farrago, flamingo, martello, etc., etc.

What wonder children! And yet the School Board compels your little children of six to ten years old to memorize them. Is there any excuse for it? Though all others may be silent, in the name of humanity I protest against it. So much the worse if your child is ambitious—he'll work the harder to excel. He'll pore over such useless, meaningless words (no definitions are not given), until worn out and languid, he accomplishes his task, and parrot-like repeats it only immediately to forget it. If this were only useless, it might be overlooked, but intellects are dwarfed by this barbarian system of educating, and the brightest intellects are those, perhaps, which suffer most.

Will not the experienced and prominent educators of our city, Prof. Grant, Mr. Chase, Prof. Hallman, Prof. Knapp, Prof. Mullins, and others (whose views, with one exception, I do not know), speak out in this matter if they are really interested, as I believe they are, in their noble pursuit?

I desire to vote for a candidate for School Trustee who will declare himself against the Speller, and memorized lessons in geography in the primary departments, and confine spelling to the reading department. Gentlemen announcing themselves through the daily papers even on the morning of the election in favor of these objects, will secure the support of those most interested in the education of children.

THEODORE HARRIS.

The Snake Falls of Oregon are said to be 200 feet high and 2,000 feet wide. Fashionable people will go there instead of to Niagara when the Pacific Railroad is built.

The Governor of Colorado has been authorized by Major-General Pope to give notice to travellers across the plains that they will receive ample protection.

If a man has warts and pimples on his nose, his face may be said to be roughly handled.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Interesting Military Developments.

Interview between Grant & Sherman.

The Object not Yet Made Public.

Sherman is being Rapidly Supplied.

Internal Revenue Stamp Decision.

Weakness of the Rebellion Confessed

Some Cannonading & Picket Firing.

Important Conference at City Point.

Discussion of the Subject of Peace.

Private Advices from Alabama.

From the Army of the Potomac.

Stubborn Fight Reported on Monday.

Assault Principally on the 6th Corps.

The Rebel Loss Reported Heavy.

Significance of the President's Visit.

Military Affairs Before Richmond.

A Movement of the Army Begun.

SPECIAL TO THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL.

WASHINGTON, March 29.

A few days since, Generals Sherman and Grant had an interview. It would not be proper to name the time nor place, though both Generals are with their respective armies.

Supplies are rapidly going forward to General Sherman's army from Newbern. Quartermaster-General Meigs is personally superintending the transportation.

The Intelligencer of to-day says: We learn from a source entitled to all credit from one who has access to intelligence in possession of the Government, that the substance of the facts detailed by the New York Tribune in the late publication regarding the weakness of the rebellion as evinced by the testimony of its leaders, is entirely true.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that a receipt for the payment of a bill of goods is a receipt for the payment of a debt due, and as such is subject to stamp duty; nor does it make any difference whether the purchaser pays the debt in cash or goods, his note, check, draft, etc., or otherwise; if the debt exceeds $20, the receipt is subject to stamp duty.

No fighting has taken place at the front since Saturday, but heavy picket firing and occasional cannonading has occurred on the left. This firing subsided this morning, and when the mail-boat left City Point not a single gun was heard there. The rebels keep up a bold front, and are very watchful, evidently anticipating a movement on the part of Grant.

The Republican this evening says that the President, Gen. Grant, Gen. Sherman, General Sheridan, and Gen. Ord had a long consultation yesterday at City Point on the subject of peace.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

ST. LOUIS, March 28.

Private advices from Chickasaw, Alabama, of the 21st, says that ten thousand cavalry under Major-General Wilson, are at that point under marching orders. It is supposed they will go to Selma to cut off the retreat of the rebels from Mobile.

NEW YORK, March 30.

The Herald's correspondent says: Another engagement took place in the Army of the Potomac last Monday, which has not been, on a small portion of the line, and of a short duration, was of quite a stubborn character, at least for the rebels.

A party of them, who pretended that they wished to desert, were allowed to approach the national lines, when they made a fierce attack on the front of one division of the 6th corps, just before daybreak, for the purpose of recovering their advanced works from which they were driven the day before.

The assault was so sudden and furious that the 6th corps was at first forced back, but they instantly rallied and pushed the enemy at all points, and recovered and maintained their picket line. The rebel loss in killed and wounded was heavy, while that of the 6th corps was very slight.

The entire first line of rebel works captured by the 2d and 6th corps on last Saturday is still held by them, and it is now believed beyond a doubt that any effort of the enemy for its recovery must prove futile.

The Herald's Washington special says that the visit of Mr. Lincoln to Fortress Monroe and General Grant's headquarters is now believed to have much more significance than was at first attached to it.

It has been the occasion of a personal interview between him and General Sherman, and Sheridan participated. The conference was evidently in regard to pending military operations, as immediately after the council broke a general movement of the army of General Grant in front of Richmond was begun.

NEW YORK, March 30.

Information received in this city states that Sheridan started on the 27th on a new expedition, and by this time is well on his way toward giving the flashing stroke to the remaining communications of Richmond.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 25.

Advices from the East have advanced greenbacks to 65@67. The remainder of the 7-80 bonds in the hands of the Sub-Treasurer, $400,600, has been taken.

Gold is unusually scarce at prestent, owing to the heavy demand for the last steamer, and of the decreased melter and refiner accounts.

PITTSBURG, March 30, M.

River eight feet by pier mark, and falling slowly. Weather cloudy and damp, with slight rain last night.

CINCINNATI, March 30, M.

The river has fallen two feet five inches in the last twenty-four hours. It has been raining very hard since 9 o'clock last morning. Thermometer 60; barometer 28.95.

CINCINNATI, March 30, M.

Flour quiet and demand limited; small sales of superfine at extra quality at $7 25@7 50. Red wheat at $1 63@1 65. Corn dull and lower; sales ear at 90c. Oats dull with no sales. Whiskey dull, no sales; $2 10 was offered.

Provisions is active; othing doing; prices nominally unchanged. Grains quiet. Coffee 30@34c. Sugar 15@18c. Clover seed dull at $9.

NEW YORK, March 30—M.

Cotton dull at 48c. Flour dull, and 10c lower; $2 25@2 25 for extra State, and at $2 50@2 60 for round hoop Ohio. Wheat 3@4c lower; dull. Corn dull and drooping, at $1 50@1 51 for new yellow. Oats dull and declining; 90c@$1 for western. Pork dull and lower; $25 25@25 50 for prime. Beef dull. Cut meats dull at 16@16½c. Whiskey dull, with small sales, at 60c@$1 for Kentucky rye. Sterling exchange dull at 9½c. Gold

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL.

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Green Street, between Third and Fourth.

FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1865.

☞ Our friends will see that we have increased the size of our paper. It has four additional columns of matter. It has not been large enough hitherto to accommodate our advertising customers and at the same time leave us sufficient room for editorial and other articles. We rejoice in the amount of advertising done here, for there can be no better evidence of a city's prosperity.

Our advertisers may now make as big a rush upon us as they please. If our present limits are not enough for them, we can enlarge again. We shall be very glad to have a friendly competition with them in this way.

Each one of the four pages of the Journal is highly valuable for advertising. The first has telegraphic despatches, war letters, important documents, and other interesting matter; the second contains the principal editorial articles; the third gives the local intelligence and the very latest news by telegraph; and the fourth, when there is room, has editorial miscellany and other matter that not a few readers think the most attractive in the paper. So, no matter upon what page a customer has his advertisement, he will find it in a conspicuous place.

Be the body of the Journal as large as it may, we shall take care to make the soil correspondingly large.

☞ The following is part of a telegraphic despatch, published in another column under date, Washington, March 29:

The Intelligencer of to-day says: "We learn from a source entitled to all credit from one who has access to intelligence in possession of the Government, that the substance of the facts detailed by the New York Tribune in the late publication regarding the weakness of the rebellion as evinced by the testimony of its leaders, is entirely true."

This is conclusive. Some few may have doubted the truth of the very remarkable revelations made by a correspondent of the Tribune (we did not), but this direct and strong confirmation of them by the National Intelligencer, a paper not surpassed in respectability and prudence by any in the world, must terminate all doubt even in the minds of those slowest to believe. Well, as the Tribune letter is true, the whole country cannot but feel the intensest interest in it, for it indicates the end of war and all of war's calamities. It shows us the clear and beautiful birth sky through the widening rifts of the stormy clouds. What a glorious thing it would be if this letter, with its mighty freightage of great and momentous facts, could be allowed to go forth among the people of the South, revealing to them the actual condition of the rebellion that for four years has been turning land and water to blood like the star seen by the prophet in the Apocalypse! Yet, for a little time longer—and, we trust, only for a little time—the delusion of the Southern mind is, if possible, to be kept up, no matter how awful the consequences. Another great battle ought not to take place, but we suppose that rebel ambition and pride and revenge and desperation will render another necessary, and, that it will be "horrible, horrible, most horrible."

Although it was no longer ago than Wednesday that we gave the Tribune letter to our readers, we reproduce General Lee's testimony given before a committee of the rebel Senate on the 24th of last January:

Question by Senator Hunter—What is your opinion as to evacuating Richmond, and withdrawing the army to North Carolina.

Answer—In my opinion it would be a bad movement. The Virginia troops would not go to North Carolina; they would go home.

Question—Do you think we have troops enough for the next campaign?

Answer—I do not. We cannot last till midsummer.

Question—What do you think of the policy of arming 200,000 negroes?

Answer—If we are to carry on the war, that is the least of evils; but in such an event the negroes must have their liberty.

Question—Do you think we could succeed by putting the negroes into the field?

Answer — That would depend on circumstances. We could at least carry on the war for another year.

Question by Senator Hill—What is the sentiment of the army in relation to peace?

Answer—It is almost unanimous for peace. The men will fight longer if necessary, but they believe we cannot continue the war through another campaign.

Question by Senator Graham—What is your individual opinion on the subject of peace?

Answer—I think the best policy is to make peace on the plan proposed by Mr. Stephens. The people and the country ought to be saved further sacrifices.

Question by Senator Walker—If peace be not made before spring, will you consent to take command of all the armies of the Confederacy, with unlimited power?

Answer—I will take any position to which my country assigns me, and do the best I can, but I do not think I can save the cause now. No human power can save it. Had I been assigned such a place one year ago, I think I could have made our condition better than it now is.

Question by Senator Orr—You think, then, General, that the best solution of our difficulties is to make peace on the Stephens plan?

Answer—Yes; that is the best policy now. I think the army and the people ought to be saved if all else is lost.

Such was the testimony of General Robert E. Lee, the head, heart, and soul of the rebel military strength, the General-in-Chief of the rebel armies, the great chieftain on whom the rebel masses rely more for success than upon all their other officers in the field. But for General Lee, the great rebellion would have come to nought years ago, and now when he, with the whole military power of the Confederacy in his hands, feels and avows a deep conviction that all is lost, and that it is the duty of the rebels to lay down their arms and seek for peace upon the basis of the restoration of the old Union, we may well feel that a glorious and mighty boon has been gained by the dreadful sacrifices to which our bleeding nation has submitted.

We here republish Mr. Stephens's plan, which General Lee proposes for the pacification of the two sections:

He (Mr. Stephens) looks upon any further effort by the Confederate Government toward negotiations, or to carry on the war, as futile, and unjust to the people and the States. In a word, he considers the functions of the Confederate Government at an end.

Stephens proposed:

First. Let President Lincoln issue an address to the army and people of the South, embodying in that address what he has before said as to peace, and also what passed at his interview with the Commissioners.

Second. Agree to appoint Commissioners on the part of the United States to meet State Commissioners on the part of such States as desire to meet at Nashville, Louisville, or Cincinnati, in April or May, to consult as to a peace, on the basis of such States returning to the Union upon the sole condition of obedience to the Constitution and laws of the republic.

Third. An election by such States as shall send Commissioners to that convention, of Senators and Representatives to the Congress of the United States, to enter such Congress upon equal terms with other members of it, and such States to have equality on the floor of Congress with other States.

Mr. Stephens believed this plan would secure the approbation of North Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and perhaps of South Carolina and Virginia. He was quite sure it would command the assent of at least six States. In present circumstances, he might reasonably hope it would be still more generally adopted.

It is stated that some distinguished functionaries, civil and military, including President Lincoln, are or very recently were consulting together at City Point upon the subject of peace. May the Great Powers above us grant that their consultations fall not to the ground. Let the saturated earth drink no more fraternal blood. The fallen brave, alas, return no more, but let not hundreds of thousands of other victims go to make their dark bed beside them. Who, that is not a "devil doubly damned," will, at a time like this, talk of the hanging of the rebel leaders as an indispensable condition of peace?

☞ Colonel Forney calls for a new peace proclamation. His call, the intimacy of his relations with the President being considered, seems to indicate that such a proclamation is to be issued. Let it come; if it be the right thing, we shall be glad to see it.

☞ Kennedy, who was hung at Fort Lafayette as one of the rebel emissaries from Canada who attempted to burn New York, confessed his crime and died blaspheming. We suppose he is blaspheming yet.

☞ Sheridan is off upon another raid. The nation is shouting over his successes. Sherry seems to have intoxicated the country.

☞ The rebel troops sent to protect the people of South Carolina say that they are the meanest people in the country.

☞ The rebels are now making desperate exertions, and their armies are rapidly growing—small.

☞ The Southern Confederacy has proven to be an utterly baseless fabric. The many fine promises of speedy and glorious success, by which the rebel leaders arrayed the Southern people against the Constitution and the Union, have long since passed away beyond the possibility of performance. The early efforts at disunion were arduous indeed. The people were strongly devoted to the government of their fathers. They hesitated to risk, without clear justification, the chances of revolution which should open before them a prospect of gloom and peril. The tenacious loyalty of the people while peacefully enjoying the safety and prosperity of the Union, made it necessary to the plan of secession that blood should be sprinkled in their faces. The leaders at Montgomery made haste, therefore, to open the fearful drama of war. The roar of cannon and the clash of steel were needed to fire the heart of a contented people. As inducements to enter the struggle, they were told that an unendurable tyranny threatened them with destruction; that the war, if any, would be short and decisive; that all the slaveholding States, except Delaware, would join the cause of independence. Such were some of the bright but fatal promises which, strengthened by pealing artillery at Charleston, aroused that baleful war-flame which, since 1861, has carried desolation into every insurgent State.

Dark and damning must be the reproach which the Southern people feel toward their treacherous leaders in view of the wide-spread ruin they have made. Every allurement that glittered in the prospect of rebellion when first the Southern flag was raised has utterly vanished before the real and mighty events of war. The brief conflict in which the people supposed they were entering has been prolonged through four exhausting years, during which it has constantly deepened in fury and magnitude. Tennessee and Virginia, Louisiana and Georgia, and the far off Carolinas, that felt themselves secure, have been torn by battle and bathed in the blood of their best and bravest sons. Contrary to the boastful promise of Yancey and Davis, four slaveholding States refused to engulph themselves in treason, but have stood with faultless courage by the imperilled nation. The rebel chieftains, who inaugurated rebellion to rescue the South from an "odious tyranny" at Washington, have established at Richmond a more exacting despotism than imperial Rome ever saw. The sacred guarantees of State sovereignty, so long the favorite theme of rebel declamation, have all been overthrown by the absolute central rule of Jefferson Davis. The chief object of revolution was the maintenance of slavery against the assaults of Federal power. It is true that slavery had not been disturbed by the Government, and might have remained in tact through countless years. A false apprehension of peril to the institution served as an available pretext for rebellion. But now the destroying hands of Confederate authority have been laid upon slavery; by a recent enactment of the Congress at Richmond it has been virtually swept from existence. Foreign recognition, and assistance military and naval, were confidently calculated in the scheme of secession, and the people along the Gulf and Atlantic shore stood on tiptoe looking out upon the vasty deep in expectation of French and English navies commissioned to their assistance. All in vain! After four years of disastrous war no authorized foreign intervention has dared to help them. The latest official statement on the subject from England and France positively disclaims any interference with the struggle.

The political power of the rebellion first embraced all the territory south of the Potomac river and the States of Kentucky and Missouri. It has been reduced at last to a narrow strip between Charleston and Richmond—and even that must soon submit to our victorious arms led by Grant and Sherman and Sheridan.

Thus have the fondest rebel hopes decayed. Revolutionary leaders can seldom wisely and safely make promises to the people When they promise they must expect the severest crimination in the event of failure. Popular confidence betrayed is apt to become popular vengeance, and they who promise without performance are sure to become its pitiless victims. The people of the South doubtless feel to-day the utmost loathing for the original rebel leaders. Those leaders all are destined to fall unhonored and unwept before the execrations of a people whom they have rashly engulphed in war and ruin.

☞ The Louisville Democrat is completely run down in its attempt to disprove the Constitutionality of the anti-slavery amendment. Some days since it endeavored to show that the second section of the amendment, which provides that "Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation," confers upon Congress the power to grant the elective franchise to emancipated slaves. This point, though wholly unwarranted by anything within the purview of the amendment itself, was raised to excite the ordinary prejudices of white men against negroes, it being associated with the odious but absurd idea of equality between the races. We have demonstrated, by fair and logical construction, that the amendment confers upon Congress no power to regulate electoral qualifications, the right of suffrage being left to the exclusive control of the respective States. Seeing the force and truth of our argument on the legal bearings of the question, and unwilling to incur the shame of ignorance by attempting to gainsay it, the Democrat adopts a subterfuge which is wholly unworthy of a just and liberal treatment of the subject. It admits the truth of all that we have said, but is full of apprehension, having discovered that Congress, by passing down "through a series of necessities," may justify usurpation touching *any* matter wherein power is conferred upon it. It says:

"How ridiculous to tell us about the Constitution and what the Federal Government can't do, after four years' experience!" "It is the easiest matter in the world to confer the right of suffrage on the freedmen, according to the logic which is now sanctioned by precedents."

This mode of argumentation is clearly a surrender of the question. It might with equal propriety be applied to any measure, regardless of its intrinsic merits, but without proving anything. The Democrat admits that Congress could not, in accordance with the amendment itself, prescribe the right of suffrage to negroes, but fears that, through usurpation, it will do so. But, can it be justly argued that the amendment will cause such usurpation? Might not the usurpation occur as well without it? Might not the majority of Congress, by following out the idea of the Democrat, grant the elective franchise to negroes *even now*, before *emancipation*, and though the amendment should never be incorporated into the Constitution? We, however, do not share the baleful apprehensions which so much disturb the equilibrium of the Democrat. We know that electoral qualifications are to be determined *solely* by the respective State Legislatures, and we have no fear that the Kentucky Legislature will ever enact a law on the subject which shall not be wise and proper. The other States can do as they please about it.

President Davis Charged with Falsehood.—The National Intelligencer of Monday of last week, a paper of as high character as any in the world, contains the following:

We have the best authority for asserting that the declaration made by Jeff Davis in his message, which appeared in this city exclusively in the National Republican on Saturday last, that "an interview with Gen. Longstreet was asked for by General Ord," to the end that an interview might be had between Generals Grant and Lee, is in part and in whole a deliberate falsehood.

The truth is that an interview with General Ord was solicited by General Longstreet, at the request of General Lee. General Grant, not being authorized to act as a peace commissioner, except in a legitimate military way, declined the interview.

The fact that General Lee has sought such a meeting with General Grant is an evidence of his desire to obtain terms.

This is conclusive. It is, as the Intelligencer declares, an evidence of Gen. Lee's desire to obtain terms. It goes strongly to confirm what we have published relative to his testimony before the rebel Senate. However obstinate other Confederate functionaries civil or military may be, *he* at least, who understands the situation better than any or all of them, sees that the cause of the rebellion has failed, and, with the humanity which is said to be characteristic of him, he is anxious that the army and the people shall be saved. Unquestionably he will do everything he can in the field so long as the Confederate Government shall choose to keep him there, but, throughout the short remnant of the struggle, a deep gloom, as 'twere the shadow of despair, will lie upon his soul.

☞ President Lincoln's nerve can no longer be questioned by friend or foe. He did offer to James Gordon Bennett, of the New York Herald, the position of Minister to France.

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CIGARS, TOBACCO, PIPES, AND SMOKING ARTICLES,
No. 505 Main st., between Fifth and Sixth.
REFERRING TO THE ABOVE CARD, WE WILL at all times be prepared to exhibit to our friends and patrons a large and well-assorted stock. Our goods have been selected with great care, and our endeavor shall always be to satisfy both city and country trade in prices as well as in quality.
j12 d3m C. G. TACHAU & BRO.

Elegant 7-octave Rosewood
PIANOS
AT FROM $350 UPWARDS AT THE WAREROOMS of
D. P. FAULDS,
SOUTHWESTERN AGENT FOR
Steinway & Son's, Chickering & Sons, and other Pianos; Smith's American Organs, and Martin's Guitars.
f20 d3m 233 Main st., bet. Second and Third.

Planters' National Bank
OF LOUISVILLE.
DIRECTORS:
J. M. DUNCAN, V. P. ARMSTRONG,
J. F. SPEED, WM. HUGHES,
LOUIS REHM.
THIS BANK WILL OPEN THIS MORNING, IN the People's Bank building, Hamilton block, Sixth street near Main, for the purpose of transacting a general Banking, Exchange and Collecting business.
Particular and prompt attention will be given to collections.
J. M. DUNCAN, President.
J. W. BATCHELOR, Cashier.
March 1, 1865. m1 d1mis.
[Anzeiger copy.]

Planters' National Bank of Louisville,
FEBRUARY 28, 1865.
A CALL OF TEN PER CENT, THO ON THE CAPITAL STOCK of this Bank is ordered, payable at their Banking House on the 10th of March.
J. W. BATCHELOR, Cashier.
m1 d10s

U. S. 7-36 LOAN.
THE PLANTERS' NATIONAL BANK HAVING been appointed an agent to receive subscriptions to this, the only Loan now offered by the Government, is prepared to receive subscriptions from parties wishing to invest, and recommend it to all persons desiring a permanent and safe investment. The Notes are payable on the 15th of August, 1867, and bear interest at the rate of 7 7-10 per cent per annum, convertible at maturity—at the option of the holder—into the popular 5-20 6 per cent Gold Bonds, and are exempt from State and Municipal taxation. J. M. DUNCAN, President.
March 1, 1865. m1 d1fis.
[Democrat and Anzeiger copy.]

1865. SPRING. 1865.
MILLINERY.
MRS. A. E. PORTER
IS NOW OPENING THE LARGEST STOCK OF MILLINERY GOODS ever brought to this market, consisting of BONNETS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, HATS, STRAW TRIMMINGS, and ORNAMENTS. Also, a large stock of LADIES' CAPS, NETS, HEAD-DRESSES, and VEILS; a large assortment of MOURNING VEILS and COLLARS, to which she invites her customers and the public to call and examine.
Prompt attention paid to all orders, at
No. 331 Market st., bet. Third and Fourth.
mar10 d3mis

Wholesale
MILLINERY GOODS.
WE NOW HAVE IN STORE THE LARGEST, best assorted, and most expensive stock of BONNETS, LADIES' and CHILDREN'S HATS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, LACES, SILKS, STRAW TRIMMINGS, and MILLINERY GOODS generally ever brought to this city. We also have a large stock of TRIMMINGS, BUTTONS, HEAD-NETS, and FANCY GOODS.
We are promptly posted, and sell according to the New York market without regard to cost.
Our stock does not contain the attendance of every buyer of these goods, and we think they do themselves injustice if they fail to examine it.
CANNON & BYERS.
m22 d1mis 522 Main street.

BOARD AND LODGING BY THE WEEK OR month, or board by the day, can be procured at Mrs. Fain's, on Tenth street, between Magazine and Chestnut. m31 d3*

HENRY L. POPE is a candidate for re-election as School Trustee in the Eighth Ward. m31 d6*

ISAAC R. GREENE is a candidate for Councilman in the Twelfth Ward. m31 d6*

ANDREW MONROE is a candidate for School Trustee in the Eighth Ward. m31 d6*

SAMUEL B. SMITH and G. H. COCHRAN consents to be candidates for the Common Council in the Seventh Ward at the solicitation of
m31 d6* MANY FRIENDS.

A. LAMPTON is a candidate for May or at the election on the 1st of April. m31 d6*

Boarding.
A FEW GENTLEMEN CAN OBTAIN BOARDING by calling at the northeast corner of Twelfth and Jefferson: also a gentleman and wife. m31 d6*

BOARD OF TRADE.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Trade will be held on next Monday, April 3, at 7½ o'clock P. M.
The election of officers will take place, and every member is requested to be present.
By order of E. J. MCNEFEE, President.
O. S. LEAVITT, Secretary. m31 d3&8ad

BEE-HIVES!
VOLUNTEER LABORERS.
IN THESE DIFFICULT TIMES TO PROCURE laborers to carry on the farming interest—especially in Kentucky—it would be wise to use profitably the industrious *little* worker, the *Bee*; and to do so successfully even body should buy KELSEY'S MOVEABLE COMB BEE-HIVE, for sale by H. BLX, corner Second and Jefferson streets, and SHERRILL & DAVIS, 215 Fourth street.
The Bee-Hive possesses various and valuable advantages over all others, among which will be found that of taking honey from the hive without injury to the hive, the bees being so constructed that the bees can, in a few moments, be driven into another apartment of the hive. It also has the advantage of enabling a person to protect the bee against his most formidable enemy, the moth, which can readily be seen and destroyed.
Those wishing to buy county rights in Kentucky can receive a practical treatise on the culture and management of Bees, with a full description of said hive, by application to SHERRILL & DAVIS. m31 d3*

NOTICE.
Ohio & Mississippi Transportation Company.
LOUISVILLE, MARCH 31, 1865.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have directed the Treasurer to make a call of fifty per cent on the capital stock subscribed, payable on Monday, 24 April, 1865, at the office of the Washington Insurance Company, north side Main, near Second (up stairs), over B. P. Scally's.
m31 d3 WM. ROSE, Treasurer.

Wholesale
MILLINERY GOODS.
WE NOW HAVE IN STORE THE LARGEST, best assorted, and most expensive stock of BONNETS, LADIES' and CHILDREN'S HATS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, LACES, SILKS, STRAW TRIMMINGS, and MILLINERY GOODS generally ever brought to this city. We also have a large stock of TRIMMINGS, BUTTONS, HEAD-NETS, and FANCY GOODS.
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By order of E. J. MCNEFEE, President.
O. S. LEAVITT, Secretary. m31 d3&8ad

PETROLEUM.
Books Closing.
The Subscription Books of this Company at the Original price of $1 per Share having closed, a limited number only of Shares remaining will be sold at $1 per Share.
NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, & BALTIMORE
CONSOLIDATED
Petroleum and Mining Company.
Organized under the laws of New York.
SHAREHOLDERS
EXEMPT FROM ALL PERSONAL LIABILITY.
Capital - - - - - - - - - $1,500,000
DIVIDED INTO 700,000 Shares, PAR VALUE $5. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, FOR A LIMITED NUMBER ONLY OF SHARES REMAINING, $3 PER SHARE.
☞ No further Assessment or call on the Subscriber, as 50,000 shares are reserved for Working Capital.
PRESIDENT—J. S. CLARK, of New York.
VICE-PRESIDENT—R. H. WISHART, New York.
TREASURER—H. F. DEVOE, New York.
SECRETARY—J. CONKLIN, New York.
TRUSTEES:
E. Y. B. KETCHUM, Baltimore, Maryland.
O. KING, Baltimore, Md.
J. H. GOULD, Philadelphia, Pa.
W. WOODRUFF, Baltimore, Md.
R. H. WISHART, New York.
Dr. T. S. RING, New York.
A. CLARK, Tarr Farm, Pa.
H. B. CLARK, Oil City, Pa.
GENERAL SUPERINTENDENTS:
J. S. CLARK, New York. A. CLARK, Tarr Farm, Pa.
H. B. CLARK, Oil City, Pa.
OFFICES:
Where Subscription Books are now open.
No. 71 Broadway.....New York,
Nos. 612 and 614 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, and No. 1 Carroll Hall, Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md.
A NEW 200 BARREL WELL ON CHERRY RUN.
A new 150 barrel well of Fine Lubricating Oil on Sugar Creek.
A new 200 barrel well has been struck on Cherry Run above the Reed well, close to the property of this Company, on McFate farm, on which one of the Company's wells is almost completed, with splendid prospects of oil.
Another well on the Hogg Farm close to this is also nearly down, with equally great prospects.
A new 150 barrel well of fine lubricating oil has been struck on Sugar Creek (the first well bored) adjoining the Saunders' Farm, which farm belongs to this company, on which a well is nearly completed with a splendid show of oil.
Another new well has just been struck a short distance above the Saunders' Farm, on Sugar Creek, producing at present 75 to 100 barrels of fine lubricating oil per day, and is expected to increase largely when tubed and tested.
One new (of the seven acres Homestead Reserve) on Saunders' Farm, which farm belongs to this company, was sold a few days ago for $15,000 cash.
The Company has five different properties on Sugar creek, and they alone are worth to-day over one million of dollars, and the entire properties of the Company are worth to-day over five millions of dollars—$5,000,000.
This Company has twenty-six different properties, embracing fee simple leases and interests, and amounting to about 600 acres, more or less, of land, carefully selected from the very heart of the oil region of Pennsylvania, and located as follows:
No. 1, on Saunders' Farm, on Sugar creek.
No. 2, on McFate Farm, on Cherry Run.
No. 3, on Reed Farm, on Cherry Run.
No. 4, on Wheelabrack Farm, on Oil creek.
No. 5, on Steel Farm, on Oil creek.
No. 6, on Steel Farm, on Oil creek.
No. 7, on Steel Farm, on Oil creek.
No. 8, on Tarr Farm, on Oil creek.
No. 9, on Alleghany River, opposite Horse creek.
No. 10, adjoining Dempsey Farm, on Cherry Tree Run.
No. 11, on Dempsey Farm, on Cherry Tree Run.
No. 12, on Reynolds Farm, on Sugar creek.
No. 13, on Sugar creek.
No. 14 on Wheeler Farm, on Sugar creek.
No. 15, on Hogg Farm, on Cherry Run.
No. 16, on Hodge's Farm, on Elk creek.
No. 17, adjoining Kent Farm, on Elk creek.
No. 18, on Elk creek.
No. 19, on Howard Farm, on Elk creek.
No. 20, on Howard Farm, on Elk creek.
No. 21, on Pattis Farm, on Elk creek.
No. 22, on Howard Farm, on Elk creek.
No. 23, on Strouth Farm, on Elk creek.
No. 24, on Allen Farm, on Elk creek.
No. 25, on Brinth Farm, on Sugar creek.
No. 26, on Jacob Pizer Farm, on Sugar creek.
Besides the twelve on the properties now producing, ten new ones are being bored with vigor, and now down 400 to 500 feet, with splendid prospects, and a certainty of numerous pieces of Oil.
The Trustees feel confident they will be able to declare and continue large dividends shortly after the locks close.
Prospectus, maps, and every information can be obtained, where the subscription books are now open, at
WISHART & CO.'S
PETROLEUM EXCHANGE,
OFFICE.....NO. 68 EMPIRE BUILDING,
No. 71 Broadway, New York.
And at the office of
H. F. DEVOE & SON, Bankers,
No. 211 Greenwich street, New York.
Also at the office of the
STANDARD PETROLEUM REFINERY,
m31d10* No. 24 Wood Street, Pittsburg, Pa.

PETROLEUM!
Pacific Coast
PETROLEUM COMPANY,
Of New York.
CAPITAL STOCK - - $5,000,000
SHARES $100 EACH.
Working Capital $800,000 in Stock, and $1,000 in Cash.
TRUSTEES:
Hon. JAMES DE PEYSTER, Mayor, of New York.
Hon. JAMES WADSWORTH, of James Wadsworth & Co., No. 61 Cedar street, New York.
GEORGE W. TUTTLE, of Scott & Tuttle, Leather Dealers, No. 2 Ferry street, New York.
RICHARD J. SHERMAN, of Richard Sherman & Co., No. 20 Pine street, New York.
LEWIS BENTON, Counsellor-at-Law, of New York.
WM. P. HALL, of Northrup, Hall, & Co., No. 112 Broadway, New York.
THOMAS A. SCOTT, Vice-President Pennsylvania Central R.R. Co., Philadelphia, Penn.
R. S. S. ANDRÉS, of Andrés & Cole, Boston, Mass.
Hon. LEVI PARSONS, of San Francisco, Cal.
BANKERS:
RICH. SHERMAN & CO., No. 20 Pine street, New York.
THE PROPERTY OF THIS COMPANY CONSISTS of a perpetual lease of 75,000 acres of oil territory in San Luis Obispo county, California, with a frontage of ten miles on the Pacific coast, from the reports of Prof. Silliman, Col. Williamson, and others, it contains the richest oil springs, wells, and territory yet discovered.
A Prospectus, Reports, and a limited amount of Stock at $2 per share can be had by applying personally or by letter to JAMES WADSWORTH & CO. No. 61 Cedar street, New York. m31 d15*

Bank of Louisville,
THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Bank of Louisville will be held at the Banking-house in this city on Monday, the 3d day of May next, when an election will be held for nine Directors to serve the ensuing year.
m31 d4May CHAS. TILDEN, Cashier.
[Democrat copy.]

$5 Reward.
STRAYED AWAY—A BLACK AND TAN TERRIER DOG, 6 months old, ears cut, and a small lump under one ear, and one eye. Had a black strap with red edge on his neck. The above reward will be paid by leaving him at Murray's store, on Fourth street, opposite National Hotel. m30 m3d&w1*

Found,
YESTERDAY, A SMALL AMOUNT OF MONEY, on Broadway, which the owner can have by proving property and paying for this advertisement.
ABE HASSAN,
m30 d4wm1* 406 Water st.

Lost or Miscarried by Mail.
ON THE 25th OF FEBRUARY, A VOUCHER OF Capt. D. O. DeWolf, Q. M. at Louisville, Ky., for $3,334 36, in our favor, was sent to us by mail, but it has never reached us. It has not been signed by ourselves, and therefore is of no value to any one else. Any one using it will be thankfully received and suitably rewarded.
HOLENSHADE, MORRIS, & CO.,
m29 d8 Cincinnati, Ohio.

JOHN L. ANDERSON
NOW OFFERS HIS SPRING PURCHASE OF fine MERCHANT TAILORS' GOODS at such prices and in such style as cannot fail to please his numerous friends and patrons.
m27 d1m 209 THIRD STREET.

U. B. EVARTS & CO.,
404 MAIN ST., ONE DOOR BELOW FOURTH,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Paints and Painters' Materials, Linseed, Lard, Coal, and Lubricating Oils, French and American Window-Glass, Coal Oil Lamps, Chandeliers, &c.
LOUISVILLE, KY.

FALLS CITY BANK.
L. L. WARREN, President.
DIRECTORS:
Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE. E. A. GARDNER,
W. E. GLOVER, R. A. ROBINSON.
THIS BANK WILL OPEN FOR A GENERAL Exchange, Deposit, and Collection business on Monday, the 3d of April next, at the Second National Bank (formerly Tucker & Co.'s), on Fourth street, between Main and Water streets.
Application for stock to be made to L. L. Warren, at his counting room, opposite the Louisville Hotel.
H. C. PINDELL, Cashier.
Louisville, March 28, 1865.

TO BUILDERS.
SEALED PROPOSALS IN THE DIRECTION OF a Music Hall in New Albany, Ind., will be received by the undersigned, at the Law Office of Messrs. Smith & Kerr, in New Albany, until Friday, at 12 o'clock, April 7, 1865.
Bids will be received for each branch of the mechanical work and materials separately, and also in aggregate for the entire building.
Plans and specifications can be seen at the above-named office of Messrs. Smith & Kerr until Friday, April 7, 1865. STANCLIFF & VOADES,
m30 d3d Architects.

REMOVAL.
THE ROOM OCCUPIED BY ME FOR YEARS, UNder the Louisville Hotel, has been converted into a sitting-room. I have therefore fitted up a CIGAR STAND in the Hall of the Louisville Hotel, where I will be happy to see my old friends and customers. I will continue to keep on hand, as heretofore, a large stock of Foreign and Domestic Cigars of the very best brands, for sale at wholesale and retail at the lowest market prices.
m30 d1m EDWARD FEYNADO.

Lost,
ON SUNDAY LAST, ON BROADWAY, BETWEEN Floyd and Seventh, on Seventh, between Chestnut and Broadway, or on Third, between Chestnut and Broadway, a small GOLD BRACELET. A reward will be paid for the return of the same to this office.
m30 d2*

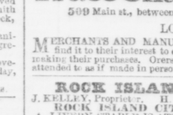
BOSTON
PETROLEUM
COMPANY
OF THE
CITY OF NEW YORK.
ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF NEW YORK, WITH NO INDIVIDUAL LIABILITY TO STOCKHOLDERS.
200,000 Shares, Par Value of $10 Each,
Of which 30,000 Shares are reserved for Working Capital.
A Limited Number of Shares are Offered at $3 per Share for Full Stock.
Working Capital $100,000
TRUSTEES:
CHAS. L. HARDING (Cambridge, Mass.), President.
EDWARD J. WILSON (New York), Vice President.
ISAAC BERNHEIMER (New York), Treasurer.
MARCUS L. SIMONS, (New York).
WM. SELIGMAN, (New York).
HENRY COHN, (New York).
SIGAMUND STETTHEIMER, (Rochester).
JACOB STETTHEIMER, (New York).
STEWART NEWELL (New York), Secretary.
SUPERINTENDENT:
ROBERT FULTON, Rouseville.
COUNSEL:
OGORMAN & WILSON.
Property No. 1.
ABOUT 90 ACRES IN FEE SIMPLE (SUBJECT only to ⅛ Royalty) of the well-known McCray farm, located on the most productive portion of Oil Creek: one well now boring with an elegant show of oil. This property immediately adjoins the celebrated Egbert farm, on which are located the Maple Shade and Jersey wells, too well-known to need any comment.
Property No. 2.
Leases 6 and 7 on Buchanan Farm—all bottom land and splendid territory—adjoining the well of Clark and Bank's, now pumping about 200 barrels per day. Two wells bored and ready for testing. 20-horse engines, tanks, &c., belonging to this Company.
Property No. 3.
Leases 14 and 15 on Buchanan Farm, bounded on one side by the Great Burning Well, which flowed 2,000 barrels per day before it was destroyed by fire, and a flowing 60 barrel well on the other side. Two wells now boring. Engine, &c., on the premises; also a substantial frame house owned by this Company.
Property No. 4.
Two hundred acres of all bottom land on Clarion River, subject to but ⅛ royalty.
The McCray farm is considered one of the most valuable tracts on Oil Creek, and when developed will double yield a month's return. It also adjoins the Dalzell property, upon which is the celebrated Dalzell well, producing largely, and paying good dividends on the PAID IN CAPITAL.
A new flowing well—the Coquette—was struck on the Egbert farm October 30th, last, within a few rels of the McCray farm, flowing upwards of 800 barrels per day.
The Trustees have ordered a number of engines, and are making arrangements for the prompt development of this property, which is considered by all competent judges to be among the best producing territory on Oil Creek, and, under the management of its well-known directors, it promises much more than a majority of the Petroleum Companies now offered to the public.
These lands were all leased in the last August, before the speculation in Oil property was inaugurated, and particularly for development.
Full particulars will be furnished on application at the office, or sent by mail to parties wishing to subscribe for the stock.
SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS
NOW OPEN
AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE,
No. 152 BROADWAY.
m31 d6*

Losses Paid in 46 Years
OVER
$17,000,000!
ÆTNA INSURANCE CO. HARTFORD, CONN.
NET ASSETS JAN., 1865,
$3,677,362 71!
FIRE AND INLAND
NAVIGATION RISKS.
☞ Agencies in all the principal Cities and Towns in the United States.
Applications for insurance will be promptly attended to.
W. PRATHER & CO., Ag'ts,
m31 d5&8wdwtm NO. 416 MAIN STREET.

THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
CAPITAL $1,000,000, PAID IN.
Fiscal Agent of the United States,
and
Special Agent for Jay Cooke, Subscription Agent,
Will deliver 7-30 Notes, Free of Charge, by express, in all parts of the country, and receive in payment Checks on New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, current bills, and all five per cent interest notes, with interest to date of subscription. Orders sent by mail will be promptly filled.
This Bank receives the accounts of Banks and Bankers on favorable terms; also of individuals keeping New York accounts.
J. T. HILL, Cashier. J. U. ORVIS, President.
m4 d4wtmis4

MILLINERY.
MRS. J. A. BEATTIE respectfully informs the public that she is now in receipt of a large and elegant assortment of
PARIS MILLINERY,
selected in person from the latest importations in the Eastern cities.
Her stock embraces all articles appertaining to the trade and every novelty of the season, and will be sold low for cash.
☞ DRESS HATS made to order.
MRS. J. A. BEATTIE,
m21 d8m 109 Fourth street.

PETROLEUM IN KENTUCKY.
JNO. L. STEWART & CO.,
Brokers and Dealers
IN
Oil Stocks, Oil Leases, & Oil Lands,
No. 632
Main street, Louisville, Kentucky.
Oil territory may be determined by the presence of Oil, Gas, and Tar Springs, which are usually found in mountainous countries, along streams in the valleys and at the base of the hills. Lime and sand rock will also be found, saturated and discolored with oil, having a strong odor where freshly broken, most of which will burn when placed upon a hot fire, emitting a bright light.
To all who know of such indications upon land—not already leased or bought—inducements are offered, which may be learned on application to
m29 d1m&w4 JNO. L. STEWART & CO.


W. H. STOKES. J. P. MARSHALL. B. F. CHASE.
W. H. STOKES & CO.,

$300 BOUNTY!

OFFERED BY

CITY OF LOUISVILLE,

IN ADDITION TO THE

UNITED STATES BOUNTY.

The City of Louisville will pay a Bounty of $300 to each volunteer who may hereafter be enlisted in the United States military service, when a certificate is presented showing that a credit has been given to the City of Louisville for the person enlisted or mustered in as above.

February 15. WM. KAYE, Mayor.

FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 3 A. M.

☞ Everywhere at the East they are talking about "the fall of prices." When shall we have a chance to talk about such a thing *here?*

TAX RECEIVER—MR. D. MCPHERSON.—There are but two candidates for Tax Receiver, and Mr. McPherson is one of them. For several years he was Railroad Tax Collector in the Western District, and he discharged his duties to the perfect satisfaction of the city and the public. If he is elected to fill the new office the public, we are sure, will never have cause to regret their choice, for he is one of the most exact and upright of business men. All who know Mr. McPherson are well aware that he is an unflinching and unconditional Union man. He is not a member of the League, or any other political society, but the leading Union men of the city, knowing him thoroughly, will vote for and use their influence to elect him. The probabilities are that he will be elected, and to make assurance doubly sure, we would urge his friends to vote early and work hard till the close of the day. It is an even-handed contest, and every vote will count. It is a very responsible office that he offers his services for, and therefore every one who votes at all should do so with a view to filling it properly.

☞ We understand that there was an unpleasant occurrence at Lagrange, Oldham county, last Monday. The Hon. Robert Mallory undertook to address the people, but was interrupted by a Lieutenant from Ohio, who pronounced him a *rebel*. Mallory told him he *lied*. Thereupon the Lieutenant brought up some soldiers with fixed bayonets and told Mallory he *shouldn't speak*. Mallory was disposed to go on and bring the matter at once to an issue, but his friends thought it best to avoid a fight, and he yielded.

Pray who and what are these insolent military subordinates who come from other States to interrupt the most respectable public speakers in Kentucky, denounce them as rebels, and muster Federal bayonets to put them down? Will not the offender in the case mentioned be made a public example? Will not the impudent outrage perpetrated by him be punished? Are we to accept Lieutenants, Ensigns, and Corporals as our despots? Are we not fully entitled to something a little higher if we must have despots at all?

☞ Sergeant Joseph Whitlessy, company I, 11th Kentucky cavalry, was brought to this city last night, and sent to the Barracks. He has been found guilty before a court-martial for "violating the laws and customs of war, in consenting to and aiding in the killing of a prisoner," and the charge of murder. He is the soldier who killed James M. Johnson, a prisoner, whom he was at the time conveying to Johnson's house, in Shelbyville, about the 11th day of November, 1863. The court decided that the killing was felonious voluntary, and, with malice aforethought, and he was sentenced to be hung. The sentence was commuted, however, to confinement at hard labor during the war at such place as the Commanding General of the District of Kentucky may direct.

SETH B. HOWES' CIRCUS.—In consequence of the heavy rains the tent of the great show has not been so uncomfortably crowded as it was during the earlier part of the week, though large audiences have rewarded the efforts of the proprietor to please our public. The grand parade will take place this morning at 11 o'clock, when the same display that delighted our citizens on last Monday will be repeated. The performances of to-day and to morrow are the last that this great company gives here. All who have not seen the wonderful feats of the Arabs, the curious Kangaroos, and the daring exercises of Crockett, will do well to witness them, as they are specialities that no other show now travelling can afford to its patrons.

☞ Mr. Landauer, of the firm of Landauer, Guttentay, & Co., proprietors of a little one-horse clothing store to fleece discharged soldiers, located on Third street, near Walnut, was arrested and brought before the Provost Marshal late yesterday evening. He sold a valise to a discharged soldier for the sum of $4 50, who gave him a $50 note. The honest dealer in clothing gave him back fifty cents, pretending it was only a "V," clearing thereby $45. The Israelite thought this transaction so good that he could not keep it to himself, but told the "joke" to several of his friends. Hence the arrest. We do not know what disposition was made of the case.

FORTIFICATIONS FOR TEN DAYS.—Bernhard Wellman was presented to Captain Swope, Provost Marshal, for being a "runner," employed by clothing dealers on a small scale, to persuade discharged soldiers to buy their wearing apparel at a certain place. Our Provost Marshal has an utter dislike to this class of persons, and ordered Mr. Wellman to fort No. 4, to use the pick and spade for ten days. This treatment, it is thought, will induce Mr. "Runner" to change his business.

☞ Mrs. Thomas, a worthy and handsome young widow, has opened an establishment at the old Turners' Hall, on Floyd street, for the sale of all sorts of fine liquors, including wines, ale, beer, and cider. She gives the utmost satisfaction to her many customers. She sets a fine lunch about 8 o'clock this evening.

☞ Call and see how young widows do these things.

COLONEL FINLEY.—We are authoritatively informed that Colonel Finley, of the Missouri State Militia, who was captured by Marion, on Monday last, near Shelbyville, Ky., has not been in the service for nearly two years, having been mustered out in Missouri. This fact can be thoroughly substantiated by his neighbors in Missouri.

☞ Mr. J. V. Cowling is announced as a candidate for the office of School Trustee in the Fifth District. He is a gentleman of liberal education and great ability and energy. He is in all respects admirably qualified to discharge efficiently the duties of the office for which he is named.

☞ We cannot too warmly commend to the voters of the Ninth Ward the claims of Mr. S. A. Miller and Major Will. D. Smith, the candidates for the Common Council in that Ward. They are both gentlemen of fine intelligence, of confirmed business habits, and feel a deep interest in the Ward.

NO HANGING TO-DAY.—C. K. Johnson, C.S.A., who was tried, found guilty, and sentenced to be hung to-day for being a spy, has been respited for a month, and it is very likely that the time will be further extended, and maybe he will not be hung at all.

THE ELEVENTH WARD.—It should be remembered that the new Eleventh Ward embraces that portion of the city between Fourteenth and Eighteenth streets, and that there is but one voting precinct in the Ward, which is located at Avery's Plow Manufactory.

THE CONDEMNED GUERILLAS.—Two of these outlaws, who were sentenced to be shot to-day with musketry at Lexington, W. F. Ashcraft and Alfred Nichols, were respited for thirty days. Thomas B. Payne, we think, will be launched into eternity to-day.

HON. ROBT. MALLORY.—Mr. Mallory, we are authorized to say, will address the people of Henry county at Newcastle on Monday next, county court day. He will, no doubt, have much to say that will be highly interesting to his constituents.

☞ Mr. W. R. Hydes requests us to say that, as some persons are circulating a report that he intends withdrawing from the canvass for the Mayoralty, he will be a candidate till the close of the election—that he has at no time thought of withdrawing.

☞ If Mrs. Sarah M. Lee, formerly Mrs. Sarah M. White, of Ohio, is in the city, she will please send her address to the office of the Louisville Hotel.

LOUISVILLE THEATRE.—A number of the most responsible citizens of Louisville have tendered to Mr. Fairclough a complimentary benefit tonight. The young tragedian, appreciating their kindness, has accepted the offer, and will appear in the great character of Hamlet, the sublimest of Shakespeare's creations. He is a talented actor, is devoted to his profession, and labors hard to please his audience and give an elevated tone to the stage. Mr. F. avoids everything sensational, preferring to stand by the legitimate. He has a more noble object in view than the simple applause of an unthinking and excitable public. He labors to give popularity to standard plays. He strives to give the proper dignity to his profession by delineating those characters created by our master poets. He is a student, therefore studies his characters well, and his renditions are not devoid of originality. He is young in years, but far advanced in his profession. His genius is his model, and we find much to study and admire in his acting. The benefit tendered to him to-night is an evidence of his merit, and we trust that the house will be crowded from parquet to gallery. He deserves well at our hands, and we feel confident that the citizens of Louisville appreciate talent and energy too well to refrain from making his benefit of Mr. Fairclough a popular one to-night.

WOOD'S THEATRE.—The Streets of New York is one of the plays that is a comedy. It introduces scenes and characters so natural and familiar that we cannot fail to recognize them. The contrasts are striking, and every passage in the play recalls some well-known incident of life. The piece is popular because the scenes are such as transpire in our midst almost every day. The public cannot soon grow tired of the drama, with Frank Drew sustaining the character of Badger, who turns up in a new role almost every scene. Mr. Drew takes a benefit tonight, and the Streets of New York will be repeated. A more attractive bill could not be offered to the public, so of course he will be greeted with an overflowing house.

THEATRE IN NEW ALBANY.—Mr. C. J. Heartwell, a distinguished tragedian, opens the Woodward Hall, New Albany, as a theatre on Monday night. He has a good company, and he is determined to win success if he can do so by deserving it. We warmly commend him to our New Albany friends as one who will make every effort to contribute to their entertainment. Mr. Heartwell opens on Monday night with the play of Ingomar.

TOOK THE OATH.—Four penitent rebels took the oath yesterday, and were ordered to remain north of the Ohio river. They gave their names as James Williams, Wm. Wheeler, John Wheeler, and H. M. Dudley, and all are from Tennessee.

☞ Jasper Colter, of Union county, Ky., was arrested by Lieut. W. H. McDowell, 733 U. S. Colored Troops, at Berry's Rock, Ill., upon the charge of being a guerilla. He was sent to East Capitol Prison to await trial.

☞ James W. Speaks, 13th Kentucky rebel cavalry, was turned over as a prisoner of war yesterday.

NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, AND BALTIMORE CONSOLIDATED PETROLEUM AND MINING COMPANY.

The New Era of Light he last in length dawned upon the World, and its glow extends from the remotest West to the East to the remotest West. The Atlantic and Pacific Seas, Canada, and Columbia are alike exult in its rapture the best *rates*, by the way, they ever negotiated. Doubts, debts, and fears of bankruptcy vanish from the heart of the nation as the Oily Angel spreads her pinions to fly. With the opening Spring, this new morning, risen on the mid-noon of our prosperity, begins to broaden into perfect day.

The brief halt in the operations of this gigantic business, occasioned by the Government war loan, has passed, and all the great oil regions opened to traffic into a free swarm with busy multitudes, while many new ones, then undiscovered, have been brought into full play. Twelve Companies, of which no fewer than 240 are located in Philadelphia, with a stated capital in all of $390,000,000, are now engaged in exploring and developing the oil districts of some seven or eight states and Territories of the American Union. The richness of the Petroleum deposits first discovered in the vicinity of Titusville, Penn., and in Western Virginia, even across Ohio and Kentucky, to the unparalleled extent of a twelve months' duration, will eclipse in the comparable future, the later date found elsewhere, in the same direction. Moreover, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Tennessee, and Kentucky, not to speak of distant Nevada and California, have taken their place among the first of oil-producing States, and the extent of the traffic for 1865 promises to surpass the wildest dreams of the most ardent Petroleum prophet. The lack of transportation, and the hindrance of the late war, have led to much the enormous demand that has sprung up for the article in every quarter of the globe, have hitherto been the most formidable drawbacks encountered by the Trade. The various disappointments thus occasioned have, more than once, wearied the patience of dealers, and actually caused prices to fall, owing to the temporary prostration of other material. These difficulties will now be overcome. The present year will portent commercial, secure regularity of supply in all seasons, and, by making the traffic general, actually enhance the value of the articles, which is beneficial in addition to the economy and comfort of mankind, since Oil, at a much higher price than it is now, will still be the cheapest light and fuel known to human use.

Among all the heavy Corporations who are to participate in the business, and the sanctions, more legitimate traffic, the New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore Consolidated Petroleum and Mining, stands prominently forth. The name of the Company, as it is, Clerk, R. H. Wishart, H. F. Devoe, J. Conklin, and J. S. Rind, with equally worthy associates on the list of officers, was a guarantee to the public, at the outset, of the energy, skill, respectability, and safety of the transaction, and the public has, according to the united testimony of oil and financial circles, without exception, been most completely fulfilled. Captain J. S. Gorlin, the Present and Chairman of the Board of General Superintendents, is, every inch, "a live man." He devotes his personal exertions, night and day, to further the best interest of the stockholders by bringing to bear skill, experience, and sleepless activity, in the choice of property owned by the Company and the application of its means. Mr. Wishart, of the firm of Wishart & Co., is a leader of the Petroleum Exchange, No. 31 Broadway, New York, is another of the high-minded business men of whom this Company can boast so many. Among the Trustees and other Officers, are several who have been for years in the high trust in nearly all the great oil regions of Pennsylvania and Western Virginia, and from time to time, during a space of three years, the property has been enriched by their careful selection.

Prices some twenty-six allotments in all, on long leaseholds and in fee simple, in the very heart of the Petroleum Districts, are now in contemplation. They lie in the vicinity of places already famous for the quantity of product—skirted by Oil Creek, Cherry Run, Cherry Tree Run, the Alleghany River, Brown's Run, Sugar Creek, Elk Creek, etc., all made classic in the history of Petroleum. Thirteen wells are already in progress, to be completed in ninety days, and a sixteenth contract is entered to the new 240 barrel well that has just been struck on Cherry Run. In Sugar Creek, adjoining the Stanford's Farm, which begins to the Company, are other 250 barrel well has just been opened, and of the new property located over upon the borders of the same stream not a rood is without indications of equally valuable deposits. Closely adjacent to other portions of their property, and the Company's leased wells, viz. The Fairfield Well, on the Fair Farm, of 4,000 barrels per day; the Wooster Well, on Cherry Run farm, 2,000 barrels; the Sherman Well, 1,000 barrels; the Hammond Well, on the Steel Farm, 800 barrels; the Christie Well, 1,500 barrels; the Reed Well, on Cherry Run, 400 barrels; the Yankee Well, 200 barrels; the Auburn Well, 150 barrels.

Appearances are quite as favorable on every part of the Company's property as where the above-mentioned wells have been opened, and there is no reason whatever to doubt that equally good results will be attained. The whole property is cheaply estimated at $2,000,000, and could scarcely be more than the value of one first-class flowing well, while the Company's indefeasible rights to have several such in full operation in the near future.

The Company is organized under the laws of the State of New York, with a capital of $1,200,000, divided into 600,000 shares at $2 per share, leaving a fund for the use to par of $2 per share in addition to dividends. Since the Company was first organized, over a year ago, but a few weeks back, its success has been remarkable. Fifty thousand of its stock is already taken, and but a limited supply now remains for sale. Our property of a very early cooling of the books. Meanwhile, too, the value of the stock has enormously increased. Ten and twenty times the first price is now asked and readily offered for parcels of them throughout their various divisions, but the Company, in order to adhere to its selection, as they affirm, and not to sell.

Among the very many corporations at this moment passed before the public, there may, undoubtedly, be some which rest on a very narrow and shaky basis. It is therefore a pleasure, as well as a duty, to signalize to our readers those that offer real and substantial value for good money. With solid capital, magnificent property, skilled and energetic officers, who are, at the same time, highly respectable, responsible, and reliable men, and the acquired favor of the public, the career of the New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore Consolidated Petroleum and Mining Company, has been so far the most successful that are to illustrate the year 1865—a career which, in its remarkable results, promises to preside to this country than any that has preceded it. The main office of the Company is at 11 Broadway, New York, where, if any reader of this notice be in the city, information can be obtained. The branch offices are at 82 and 84 Dearborn st., Chicago, Ill., and 1 Carroll Hall, Baltimore street, Baltimore. The prospectuses and stocks of the past few days indicate that early opportunity alone can secure a share in this splendid investment.

THE GREAT PETROLEUM EXCITEMENT

which is every hour on the increase with the advance of spring, has, at length, traversed the entire breadth of our continent. Footfall expeditions have combined with that Petroleum exists in all the States and Territories of the American Union, both North and south, and that the shores of the Pacific possess it in as abundance as those of the Atlantic can pretend to boast. California, desperately embarrassed in her gold-mining and her agriculture by the discovery of the fine fleeces, and rack, and looking-glasses; and at 2 o'clock administrator's sale of furniture and housekeeping articles.

NOTICES OF THE DAY.

☞ We take pleasure in stating that we have examined the statement of the condition of A. Bland, and we believe him perfectly able to pay all his liabilities on demand.

J. G. BARRET,
Cashier Citizens' Bank.
C. N. WARREN,
Of C. N. Warren & Co.
R. H. HIGGINS,
Of Tucker & Co.
A. D. HUNT.

LOUISVILLE, March 28, 1865.—m29 d3

☞ Mr. C. C. Spencer announces for the information of those wanting special articles in his large sale to-day, that the following order of sale will be observed: At 10 o'clock, refrigerators, stoves, and sundries; at 10½ o'clock, ingrain, Brussels, 3-ply, ingrain, and stair carpets, and matting (the finest carpets will be first sold); at 12½ o'clock rosewood and mahogany pianos, and plates; at 1 o'clock, fine furniture, bars, rack, and looking-glasses; and at 2 o'clock administrator's sale of furniture and housekeeping articles.

Notice to Ladies.

Mrs. A. E. Mayers most respectfully informs her friends that on account of the great press of business yesterday making it impossible for her to attend to all the orders of her customers, she is determined to continue her opening sales two days longer.

☞ It matters not how fine a suit of clothes a gentleman may wear, if he has not a fitting hat he is not well dressed. We have been struck with the beauty of a hat designed and made by our fashionable friends Messrs. Green & Green, Main and Fourth streets. It is a very fine blue cloth hat, and each hat bears a J. S. besides being very beautiful, less liable to get out of shape than the ordinary cloth or soft hat. They are made to order, and fitted to the head.

☞ Mr. C. C. Spencer's large sale of Brussels, Ingrain, and stair carpets, and furniture, takes place this morning at his auction rooms. The carpets are of the finest quality and latest styles. The pianos are superior instruments. The sale presents attractions rarely met with in this city at an auction sale. The stock has been examined and sold to be worth the attention of housekeepers. A finer or better stock of carpets is not now in the city. They are recent consignments from eastern houses and manufacturers.

☞ The furniture sale, advertised by Osborn & McAteer, on Market street, south side of Gray street, between Jackson and Hancock streets, is postponed till Monday, April 3, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M., owing to the inclemency of the weather.

OSBORN & MCATEER,
Real Estate Agents and Auctioneers.
m31 d5&8u

$300 BOUNTY

Offered by the McGill Club

IN CASH

In Addition to the U. S. Bounty!

The McGill Club offer a bounty of $300 each for twenty-five recruits.

Apply at 307 Green street, between Third and Fourth. S. B. MCGILL, Treas.

WHOLESALE MILLINERY GOODS, 506 MAIN STREET.—L. and G. Bronner & Co. received yesterday the richest and choicest lot of straw flowers and ornaments ever offered in this market, both in plain and variegated colors; fifty cartoons of fancy ribbons bought at auction last week when gold was the lowest; also a new lot of pattern bonnets, in different styles. m29 d3

Notice.

Mrs. A. E. Porter is now prepared to show the largest and most select variety of bonnets and hats ever before opened in this city, to which she invites her customers and the public to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. No. 531 Market street, between Third and Fourth. m31 d1

JOURNEYMEN CARPENTERS.—There will be a called meeting of the journeymen carpenters of Louisville, on Saturday, April 1st, at 8 o'clock, at Trades' Assembly Hall, on Market, between Fourth and Fifth streets. Every carpenter is respectfully invited to attend, as there is business of importance on hand.

By Committee. m31 d2*

☞ The New American Cyclopædia, a popular dictionary of general knowledge, D. Appleton & Co., publishers, New York. Their agent for the above work may be addressed.
m29 d1m MOSES WARREN, Louisville, Ky.

☞ Refrigerators, ice-cream freezers, and water-coolers, a full line, just received at Rogers's House-furnishing Emporium, 213 east side of Fourth street, near Main. Persons will please call and examine the assortment. m28 d4

☞ Kahn & Wolf have now on hand perhaps the largest assortment of ready-made clothing west of the mountains. They are offering to sell to merchants in accordance with the present price of gold. m25 m&ex&wtf

WHOLESALE MANILLA MANUFACTORY.—Otis & Co.'s manilla designer has completed some beautiful patterns, for which they have already received large orders. They are using every effort to compete with Eastern manufacturers, and a visit to their establishment will satisfy any one that they are bound to succeed.
m19 tf

WHOLESALE MILLINERY GOODS.—Otis & Co. have just a varied assortment of goods arriving every day during the past week. Their stock of hats, flowers, millinery ornaments, and general assortment must be good, for they have received over *two hundred cases* by express since last Monday morning. m13 d3f

GOOD NEWS.—MRS. A. E. PORTER has just arrived from New York with the largest and most select assortment of spring millinery goods overoffered to the retail trade, which she invites her customers and the public to call and examine at No. 531 Market street, between Third and Fourth, south side. m10 d3m

WHOLESALE MILLINERY GOODS.

Milliners and merchants are respectfully invited to examine our stock of Bonnets, Ladies' and Children's Hats, Ribbons, and Millinery goods generally; also Buttons, Trimmings, Head Nets, and Fancy Goods for the Spring trade. We take every advantage the market affords to enable us to sell at the lowest cash prices, and know we can offer such inducements as to make it unnecessary for any one wanting these goods to pass this market.

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m6 d1m 522 Main street.

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129 FOURTH STREET,
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m1 d3m M. MURPHY, Agent.

MARRIED.

On the morning of the 28th inst., by the Rev. H. W. Riggs, Mr. GEO. M. GLOVER, of Louisville, to Miss JULIA M. POINIER, of Chillicothe, Ohio.

DEMOCRAT and Press copy, and charge Journal.

On the 29th inst., by Rev. W. H. Anderson, Mr. CHAS. W. HAWKINS to Miss THERESA ALLEN, both of this city.

Washington, Pennsylvania, papers please copy.

On the 23d inst., by the Rev. John H. Heywood, Mr. JOHN HUGHEY to MRS. SARAH WARD, all of this city.

DIED,

In this city, on Thursday morning, the 30th instant, after a brief illness, Miss MATILDA MCCARTY, youngest daughter of Rev. D. H. McCarty.

Funeral this (Friday) afternoon at three o'clock, from the residence of Mr. G. R. Collins, on Third street.

On the 30th of March, at the residence of her father, Mr. Scott Newman, Mrs. MARY ROBERTS, wife of Dr. Geo. M. Roberts, of Nashville, Tenn., while on a visit to this city.

The funeral services will take place at her father's residence on Friday, March 31st. Her friends and the friends of the family are invited to attend.

March 30th, JASON ROGERS, infant son of Thomas P and Maria P. B. Satterwhite.

The funeral will take place at the residence of his father, on Gray street, south side, between Brook and Floyd streets, on the 31st inst., at 3 P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

OBITUARY.

We have been called upon to mourn the death of a dear, faithful servant and friend.

DIED—Tuesday morning, after an illness of twenty-four hours, at half-past five, LAVINA TAYLOR, wife of George Taylor.

She was beloved and respected by all who knew her. Indeed, her virtues and worth were rare. She was endeared and faithful in the discharge of her duties, and never wearied in well doing—doing much for the love of Christ; ever ready to sympathize with those in affliction, and to direct the wandering and bind up the wills of all around. She was a most faithful and devoted wife, a fond and excellent mother, exercising a most beneficial influence over her children, and was a sincere friend. She endeavored to live peaceably with all men, and made friends of all around her. Her death was as calm as the whole household looked up to her and depended on her. Persons who knew her slightly would send their love to her in their distant counties. Her death will be sudden to us, cannot be reconciled to her loss. Tears blind her faithful husband, who she was more like a relative than a servant.

About two months ago, Lavina was called on to give up her first-born daughter, Ellen, six years of age, who was taken from her in a most terrible manner, having been so severely burned that she died in twenty-four hours. She then looked to her God of comfort for support, which He gave her. It was a grievous trial to her, for Alice was an unusually bright and intelligent child of her age. Poor little Alice's constant cry was Mother, mother, do this or that for me. Lavina's faith in her God was unbounded, and her prayers not only bought her nearer to Him and at the feet of Jesus, and she kissed the hand that afflicted her. Her love for the Bible was very great, receiving it all with implicit faith. She and her husband were models in conjugal devotion, trusting each other entirely. Her disease attacked her brain, rendering her almost unconscious; but, still, she would utter short, ejaculatory prayers to God. She said in the beginning of her sickness that she felt well, but all were so unwilling to give her up they could not believe it. In all the relationships of life she discharged her duty faithfully and truly, she left nine children, five were with her when she died. The eldest of her children is the Rev. Dr. Boyd, of Cincinnati, a dear little babe five months old, named by its father for the mother. When we look back it seems that we ought to have been prepared for her death, but the sunset was more glorious, brighter, and she was more tender in all her relations. The half has not been told about her that she deserved. Oh! that we may be like her.

AUCTION SALES

BY C. C. SPENCER.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT A PRIVATE RESIDENCE AND HOUSE FOR RENT AT AUCTION.

ON MONDAY MORNING, April 3, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, at a private residence, on the south side of Gray, next door west of Second street, the household effects therein contained, consisting in part of ¾ century and Misses' Bedsteads, Lounges, easy chairs, Mattresses, Bureaus, Wardrobes, Washstands, Blinds, Shades, 3-ply and Ingrain Carpets, China and Glassware, Stoves, and Kitchen Utensils.

At 10½ o'clock precisely, the House will be sold at auction for one year.

Terms cash. C. C. SPENCER,
m31 d3 Auctioneer.

BY C. C. SPENCER.

EVERGREENS, FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, AND FLOWERING PLANTS AT AUCTION.

ON SATURDAY MORNING, April 1, at 10 o'clock, at Auction Rooms, will be sold a fine collection of Evergreens, especially the Gold and Silver Austrian Pine and Norway Spruce, a variety of Cherry and Apple Trees, with Ornamental Shade Trees and Flowering Plants. Sale positive.

Terms cash. C. C. SPENCER,
m31 d3 Auctioneer.

BY C. C. SPENCER.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF FURNITURE AND HOUSEKEEPING ARTICLES AT AUCTION.

ON FRIDAY, March 31, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., I will sell, by order of Ewald McDermott, administrator of the estate of Jas. Gorman, deceased, a variety of housekeeping articles, embracing Bedsteads, Bureaus, Wardrobes, Tables, a set of Crockery, Sugar and Coffee, Bedding, Tableware, Stoves, Washstands, and other articles in the house-furnishing line. To which will be added three Cows, Main and Fourth streets. It is a very fine blue cloth hat, and each hat bears a J. S. besides being very beautiful, less liable to get out of shape than the ordinary cloth or soft hat. They are made to order, and fitted to the head.

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m1 d3m M. MURPHY, Agent.

BY C. C. SPENCER.

$15,000 STOCK OF CARPETS.

SPECIAL AND LARGE SALE OF SPLENDID ENGLISH BRUSSELS, LOWELL 3-PLY, ALL WOOL INGRAIN, PARLOR, CHAMBER, HALL, AND STAIR CARPETS, RUGS, AND ROSEWOOD PIANOS

AT AUCTION.

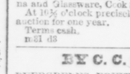
ON FRIDAY MORNING, March 31, at 10½ o'clock, at Auction-Rooms, will be sold, one of the largest and best-assorted stocks of selected Carpets just received from Eastern importers and manufacturers, to be offered at auction in this city, comprising some of the finest American and Imported 3-Ply and Brussels Parlor Carpets, of bright colors and rich figures as can be found in the United States; Lowell 3-ply Carpets of new art in and shades; Ingrain Carpets, Chamber, Dining-room, Reception-room, Hall, and Stair Carpets, embracing every variety of at le and pattern in high colors, just from the new Mills, just from the Mill. To which will be added two very superior rosewood Pianos, a grand-action Pianos of fine tone and excellent finish. Also a general assortment of fine Parlor and Chamber Furniture such as is usually embraced in our regular sales.

☞ I ask the special attention of the ladies and heads of families to this sale, being fully persuaded that the stock of Carpets and the Pianos will fully realize the expectations of the most fastidious. The goods will be open for examination the day before the sale, and an inspection of them is earnestly solicited.

Terms cash. C. C. SPENCER,
m29 d3 Auctioneer.

PEYTONA STABLE.

Regular Monthly Sale AT AUCTION.



On SATURDAY MORNING, Apr. 1, at 10 o'clock, I will sell Horses, Mules, Carriages, Rockaways, Buggies, and Harness.

Persons having any of the above to dispose of can send them to the Stable at any time prior to sale.

m27 d3d ANDREW PEACOCK.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.

VALUABLE, DESIRABLE, AND WELL-LOCATED DWELLING-HOUSE AND LARGE LOT, AND PARLOR, DINING-ROOM, AND CHAMBER FURNITURE

AT AUCTION.

ON WEDNESDAY, April 5, at 12 M., we will sell, on the premises, on the west side of Fourth street, between Chestnut and Broadway, that very desirable and well-located

DOUBLE TWO-STORY BRICK DWELLING

the late residence of Thomas Fosdick, Esq., deceased. The Lot is 70 feet front by 200 feet to a 20-foot alley, with carriage-house, stable, coal-house, &c., on it.

ON THURSDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock, all the Parlor, Dining-room, Chamber, and Kitchen Furniture, Carpets, and Housekeeping articles contained in said dwelling will be sold without reserve.

Terms of Sale of Dwelling and Lot—One-third cash; balance in 1 and 2 years, with interest and lien.

Terms of Sale of Furniture—Cash.

☞ The Dwelling-House will be open for inspection on Tuesday, the day before the sale.

S. G. HENRY & CO.,
m27 d1d Auctioneers.

Gerard, Betts & Co., Auctioneers,

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12TH, 1865, at 11 o'clock, at the Wall street Salesroom, corner of Wall and Front streets,

Large Trade Sale OF Over Ten Millions Domestic Segars,

(Under the supervision of M. Rader & Son, Brokers.) COMPRISING ALL GRADES AND STYLES, made of Connecticut, New York State, Pennsylvania, and Ohio Seed Leaf Tobacco. All in good order, inspected, stamped and tax paid. Commencing on Wednesday, April 12th, as above. Catalogues can be had on application to the auctioneers, or to M. Rader & Son, brokers, 92 Wall street, New York. Terms—Cash. N. Y. city funds. m27-d18

For Sale at Public Auction.

ON TUESDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., April 4, 1865, I will sell at public auction, on the south side of Main, one door below First street, a new double two-story BRICK HOUSE, containing store-room and two rooms up stairs and cellar, also a large two-story FRAME HOUSE, containing 4 large rooms, hall, cellar, cistern, &c., situated in the rear of the brick house, on leased ground—ten years' lease at a low ground rent. Sale positive, as the owner wishes to go to Europe.

Terms—¼ cash, balance in 6 months.

If any one wishes to buy at private sale, they can inquire of the auctioneer, on Preston street, between Market and Jefferson, west side.

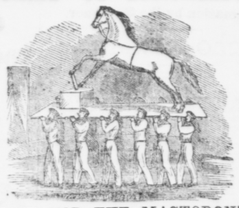
m24 d3d FRED. FRISHE, Auctioneer.

Large Assortment of Meerschaum Pipes

AT C. G. TACHAU & BRO'S,
18 d3min No. 505 Main st., bet. Fifth and Sixth.

AMUSEMENTS.

COMING TO LOUISVILLE!



WAIT FOR THE MASTODON!

THE LARGEST AND BEST EXHIBITION EVER ORGANIZED!

THE EQUESCURRICULUM!

L. B. LENT, Manager.

A GIGANTIC CONCENTRATION OF ALL THE Great Equestrian and Gymnastic Artistes of the Present Day.

WILL EXHIBIT AT LOUISVILLE,

On the left corner of East and Chestnut streets,

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY!

COMMENCING

Monday Night, April 3d, Continuing Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, April 4, 5, 6, 7, & 8.

Afternoons and Nights.

TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY!

Afternoons.....at 2 1-2 o'clock.
Evenings.....at 7 1-2 o'clock.

Admission.....50 cents.
Children, under twelve years of age.....25 cents.

A Seat for Each Visitor—No Standing Room!

THE EQUESCURRICULUM, a specially organized establishment, combines within itself all the multiple qualities necessary to furnish a

FIRST CLASS Unapproachable Entertainment!

One fully worthy of the UNPRECEDENTED patronage it received from the moral intellectual, and refined communities during its

TRIUMPHAL TOUR IN 1864.

LARGER RECEIPTS, MORE GENUINE ENDORSEMENTS BY THE PUBLIC, WARMER ENCOMIUMS BY THE PRESS,

Were its rewards last season; therefore, the management, after a decided success, that marked the initial campaign, has determined to STILL ADD TO ITS ATTRACTIONS, INCREASE ITS NOVELTIES, AND AUGMENT ITS STRENGTH.

THE EQUESCURRICULUM

COMPRISES

THREE DISTINCT CIRCUSES,

Each one full and complete in each and every particular, viz:

I.

MONS. FRANCOIS TOURNIAIRE'S GREAT FRENCH CIRCUS,

From the Theatre, Porte St. Martin, Paris.

II.

WM. DUCROW'S CIRCUS ROYAL,

From the Alhambra Palace, Leicester Square, London.

III.

LENT'S BROADWAY CIRCUS,

From the Broadway Amphitheatre, New York.

First on the list of performers comes the ONLY RIDER

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL.

[For the Louisville Sunday Journal.]

TO FANNIE, OF MARYLAND.

BY J. L. Y.

Down in the earth's deep cavern sighs
The fountain of a thousand years,
That never danced in summer skies,
Nor watered dust with sunny tears.

Down in the ocean's coral cells
With unheard songs, for ever to time untold,
Murmur the rarest blushing shells,
Buried in sea-weed bright and cold.

In unwalked forests, green and old,
A thousand birds have wildly sung,
That ne'er to mortal ears have told
The music trembling on their tongue.

In far off isles, in distant seas,
Sleeps solemn Silence still unstirr'd,
By voice of man, or breath of breeze,
Or hum of bee, or song of bird.

In you broad prairies trackless wild,
There blooms a rose of richest hue;
With heart as tender as a child,
And leaves deep-bathed in virgin dew.

And in my heart's most sacred cell,
There sings a bird of sweetest tone;
And murmurs there a golden shell—
Their music is my own, my own.

Come sit beside me, darling, mine,
And lay thy head upon my breast,
And their sweet songs shall too be thine
To soothe thy spirit's wild unrest.

[For the Louisville Sunday Journal.]

TO * * *

Fair Northern maid, whose glist'ning teardrops fell
When months ago I pressed thy trembling hand,
With faltering accents bade a sad "farewell,"
To meet the foes of our most cherished land,
Am I forgotten? Art thou now resigned
To those who speak in praise of thy fair fame:
Does their undaunted "home-guard valor" find
The place in thy pure heart I once dared claim?

I loved thee much—but nation's honor called
On loyal hearts to haste to her defence—
Our flag defiled, our land to be enthralled—
Though love said stay, my duty bade me hence.
And now, though far away, my fancies bring
Thy image as incentive to brave deeds,
My heart beats wildly, and my fond hopes cling
E'To thee, "enchantress," where'er fortune leads.

I would not wrong thee by a single thought,
Though rumor oft incontancy hath fologned,
But 'twould be joy to hear from thee that naught
Could change thy heart, that there I am retained;
In camp, by midnight fires, 'mid battle's roar,
Then art the star that ever lights my way,
And when "the blast of war" is heard no more,
Thy love alone can all my toils repay.

A. H. T.

[For the Louisville Sunday Journal.]

MASKED.

The sweet-lipped jasmine trembles with the dew
Hidden like a pearl within its heart:
On a queen's bosom flashes not a gem
More purely bright—and to me thou art
As the one love-dream of that flower's life,
Shrined and worshipped from all worldly eyes!
For only angels know how I love thee,
Or what rainbow thoughts have bridged my sighs,
Should't then lift the veil from my heart beloved,
Thou would'st see as in a mirror bright
Ever reflected thy loved image there,
Resting as a star in its own light.
Ah, though a cloud should some time come between
No power can tear thee from my heart—
Death only blinds, it cannot separate—
Ever I am thine as mine thou art!
Reaching from earth the flower receives the dew
So sweetly enfolded on its breast—
Over the world shines a proud, bright star
Nearer to my heart than all the rest.

LOUISVILLE, KY., March 24, 1865. LILA.

[For the Louisville Sunday Journal.]

CRITIQUES.

REVERIES OF A BACHELOR—IK MARVEL.

"Doubt." The heart responds to the sentiment conveyed in "Doubt," because it strikes a sympathetic chord. When sensibilities, tender as the opening flower, are chilled by the world's coldness, the mind relapses into doubts of the world's sincerity—doubts of its professions of love—doubts of its own use to the world. "Blaze" makes a vain effort to rise from the mists of doubt and be cheerful; it bears too much of constraint, too much that is forced. It *would* be cheerful, but there is a vein of sadness, an underlying current of despondency, that breathes of a different feeling. Encompassed on the one hand by doubt, and on the other by desolation, cheer can be but cheerless.

"Desolation" is touchingly beautiful. A heart swept by the storms of life discloses its sorrowful wreck, and hides nothing. It shows the rent and mangled heart-core, and exhibits the gaping wounds as they bleed afresh. Who can deny that there is pleasure in sadness? A sad pleasure it may be, but a pleasure *still*. And yet 'twere better to dream of sadness than mourn its presence.

The second reverie in "Sea-coal" assumes a rugged moralizing tone—somewhat harsh in its echo upon the sensibilities. It is rough, fallow land, over which the vehicle of thought goes jerking, plunging, and springing—leaping down into a gully of sound reasoning, and as suddenly ascending a knoll of quick imagination. The reverie closes well. Ned is too common a character; we have known him too well before, that now his appearance should elicit deep interest. With a peculiarity not uncommon to the gentler sex, he throws the mantle of charity over coquetry, and vents his fierce wrath upon the glaring enormities of flirtation.

In "anthracite" is pictured fairly and truly the heart we would love; love, because it is worthy of love. It is the heart of hearts.

The cigar lighted with a coal is heart true—true as nature. It contains sentiments of the finest mould in simplest language. It tells our sweet experience.

"Morning" marks too much of the actual—too much of the narrative, to mingle with other dreams. And yet, here and there, amid the recital rise glimpses of rich, deep feeling—the swelling tide of full emotion, that like the chant of the *miserere* exhibit bursts of soul-sympathy—nay, torrents of soul-agony.

The "Evening" is ended, the shadows have lengthened into night, and the Reveries are finished. We feel inwardly refreshed by the perusal. A quiet calm, like that that wraps our spirits as we gaze upward at the stars on a balmy summer's night, has invested our thoughts, the soul is wrapt in sweet reflection, the world is away from us. We sit and muse over the Past—we view the Present—we know no Future save that beyond the closing shadows of life. We partake in the Reveries until Marriage closes the scene *to us*, then we lose their sweetness—because we are yet lone in the world. "DELTA."

UNHAPPY MARRIED PEOPLE.—That the course of true love, before marriage, never runs smooth, is a truth well known; but it seems to be less generally understood, that the course of true love, after marriage, is equally liable to perturbations. One reason of this, perhaps, is that literature has treated the sorrows of lovers seriously, while the troubles of married life have been the theme of satirists and jokers. A strange proceeding, this, on the part of literature: since the perplexities of lovers are generally brief and trivial, and married differences are frequently terrible and blasting.

Our habit of publishing answering correspondents has caused thousands of troubled hearts to open to us the sad details of domestic misery, imparted to no one else. Wives and husbands tell us how ardently they loved, what happiness they expected, how cruelly they have been disenchanted and disappointed. The future, that was bright with promise a little while ago, is now so black and threatening, that they see before them no prospect except to spend a life of repining and despair. They love one another still, and as warmly as ever they did, and yet they are miserable. It is to such as these that we venture, on the present occasion, to address a few observations.

And first, we may remark, for their comfort, that their case is not singular, but common, and, perhaps, universal. It happens seldom that two human beings are so exquisitely adapted to one another, by nature and education, that they can acquire the art of living happily together without both being compelled to make painful sacrifices of habit, taste, and feeling. After the glow and delusion of the honey-moon are passed, each has to learn that the other has faults which were not perceived before, each has to discover that the other is a fallible and limited human being—not an angel, not a hero, not a saint. Each has acquired, in their previous course through life, a bundle of those sustinate things called habits, some of which are sure to seem unreasonable and unwise, and none of which can be laid aside without an effort. Each has formed strong attachments, and, perhaps, strong opinions. The habits conflict, the opinions clash, and unless each of the mated two cherish the true spirit of friendly compromise, unhappiness is certain to follow quick upon the tumultuous joy of the espousal.

Generally, this spirit of mutual concession is not acquired immediately. The art of living together justly and joyously is one which is intrinsically difficult, and upon which the appointed teachers of men throw little light. For a tenth part of the genius and toil which have been wasted upon speculations of metaphysics, had been expended upon educating the laws relating to the human temper, we should by this time, probably, have reached important and definite principles, the knowledge of which would greatly smooth the path that leads to married happiness. As it is, we have all to solve the great problem unassisted, and to learn the secret after many months or years of experience, more or less bitter according as our natures are more or less reasonable.

One error, we find, is cherished by nearly all unhappy married people: namely, each thinks that the fault is all on the other side. The husband takes it for granted that all would be well with them if only his *wife* were a little different from what she is, and the wife feels sure that perfect happiness would be the instantaneous result if only that *husband* of hers was not quite unreasonable. In almost all cases this opinion is erroneous. There cannot be a quarrel unless both are in fault. There can be a permanent estrangement without grievous fault on both sides. If one is exacting, the other is too yielding. If in one there is a lack of considerateness, there is on the other a want of firmness.

As a general rule the husband holds in his hands the happiness of all his household—his own, his wife's, their children. There is scarcely one woman in a thousand who will not at length become just, conciliatory, and kind, if her husband is firm, just, and tender. When a man has attained self-control, he has acquired a supremacy over all who are still the slaves of caprice and ill-temper. A woman has many causes of irritability that are unknown to men. She cannot be forgiven too much; there is no degree of charity and tenderness to which her character, her sufferings, and her importance do not entitle her.

The first step toward the harmonizing of a discordant pair is for one of them to ascertain the true state of the case and to cease everything like recrimination. The man ought to do this; and if he does it, happiness is almost sure to revisit the distracted house. The woman is less potent, but there are many miserable houses which could be restored to peace if the wife could acquire a certain degree of forbearance and equanimity. One of them, however, must undertake the task; and it will invariably be that one which has the largest soul and generally the one that has the most to forgive.

THE NEW POLICE ORDINANCE.

At a meeting of the Board of Common Councilmen on Thursday evening, March 9, 1865, Mr. Armstrong introduced an ordinance to authorize and establish a Police Department, under the uniform system, for the city of Louisville, and prescribing the qualifications for and tenure of office, which was passed by the following vote:

YEAS.

John M. Armstrong,
J. H. Thomas,
J. C. Dozier,
S. A. Hartwell,
Andrew Low,
S. A. Miller,
George W. Morris,
John D. Orrill,
Arthur Peter,
Louis Rehm,
J. C. Robinson,
W. H. Robinson,
C. G. Smith,
Dan. Spalding, Jr.,
Jos. T. Tompkins,
and Thos. Bradley—16.

Also at a meeting of the Board of Common Councilmen on Thursday evening, March 9, 1865, Mr. C. G. Smith moved to reconsider the vote adopting the ordinance providing for uniforming the police, which motion was lost by the following vote:

YEAS.

President T. C. Tucker,
Pat. Campion,
J. E. S. Craig,
Jos. W. Knight,
J. C. Robinson,
C. G. Smith,
Dan. Spalding, Jr.—7.

NAYS.

John M. Armstrong,
J. H. Thomas,
J. C. Dozier,
S. A. Hartwell,
Andrew Low,
S. A. Miller,
George W. Morris,
John D. Orrill,
Arthur Peter,
Louis Rehm,
W. H. Robinson,
Thomas Bradley—12.

m27 die

Notice.

The bonds of the city of Louisville, to the amount of $200,000, authorized to be issued to raise a bounty fund, will be ready for sale as soon as they can be printed and filled up, which will be in a few days.

The bonds are for $1,000 each, with coupons attached, for semi-annual payment of interest; one hundred of the bonds being payable ten years after date, and the other hundred payable twenty years after date.

Citizens of Kentucky, especially of Louisville, may have an opportunity of making an investment in the purchase of the bonds to such an amount as they may wish, those who desire to purchase will please at once address the Mayor of the city, giving their name and residence, the number and character of the bonds proposed to be bought, and the highest price they are willing to pay therefor.

This invitation for proposals is not, however, limited to citizens of Kentucky.

WM. KAYE, Mayor.

FEBRUARY 23, 1865. f23 d1f

Election Notice.

An election will be held, as required by the city charter, at the usual places of voting, on Saturday, April 1st, 1865, for the election of the following officers, viz:

Mayor, City Attorney, Assessor, Auditor, Treasurer, Tax Receiver, a Street Inspector for the Eastern, and one for the Western District; two members of the Common Council from each ward, an Alderman each from the First, Second, Fourth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Tenth, Eleventh, and Twelfth Wards.

A School Trustee for each of the following wards: Second, Third, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, and Eleventh Wards, and two School Trustees each for the First, Fourth, Tenth, and Twelfth Wards. Also to take the sense of the qualified voters on "an ordinance appropriating $30,000, to provide means to perfect and complete the system of Public Schools in the city of Louisville," approved February 21, 1863.

Polls to be opened at 7 o'clock A. M., and closed at 6 o'clock P. M., of the same day. WM. KAYE, Mayor.

Mayor's office, March 25, 1865. m29 dtd

Election Notice.

The following officers have been appointed by the General Council and confirmed by the Mayor to conduct all city elections for the ensuing year, and until their successors are appointed:

FIRST WARD.

First Precinct—James Thomas and Thomas Clark, Judges; J. Young, Clerk; and John Gay, Sheriff.
Second Precinct—John B. Gregory and C. J. Powers, Judges; Chas. Bowles, Clerk; and M. Love, Sheriff.

SECOND WARD.

First Precinct—Thos. Nadal and W. W. Ladd, Judges; John L. Trainer, Clerk; and Geo. Hom. Sr., Sheriff.
Second Precinct—J. B. Alford and Phil. Gernhardt, Judges; Wm. Mertz, Clerk; and G. A. Sossinger, Sheriff.
Third Precinct—Jacob Rupp and Jacob Wartz, Judges; Chas. Coda, Clerk; and Fred Rupp, Sheriff.

THIRD WARD.

First Precinct—George E. Roberts and Ed. Stoker, Judges; George H. Tingley, Clerk; and Wm. Kidd, Sheriff.
Second Precinct—David Ross and George Hill, Judges; Jos. Sower, Clerk; and Jas. Ryan, Sheriff.
Third Precinct—F. Giles and Jno. R. Murphy, Judges; Fred. Frisbe, Clerk; and E. M. Buchanan, Sheriff.

FOURTH WARD.

First Precinct—John Connell and A. McBride, Judges; Wm. Bryant, Clerk; and R. J. Rowland, Sheriff.
Second Precinct—J. M. Groves and J. P. Galbreath, Judges; Wm. Brownfiddle, Clerk; and H. Terrill, Sheriff.
Third Precinct—Silas F. Gray and Chas. Obst, Judges; Wm. Bartholomew, Clerk; and W. B. Hardin, Sheriff.

FIFTH WARD.

First Precinct—J. S. Byars and M. Deitz, Judges; P. N. Patrick, Clerk; and C. P. Taylor, Sheriff.
Second Precinct—J. F. Babbitt and Phil. R. Thompson, Judges; H. T. Jefferson, Clerk; and S. Ogler, Sheriff.

SIXTH WARD.

First Precinct—Jno. Shalcross and J. M. Stephens, Judges; Wm. Shanks, Clerk; and L. W. Sale, Sheriff.
Second Precinct—B. P. Smart and Thos. Mitchell, Judges; Jesse Sexton, Clerk; and Chas. Ovington, Sheriff.

SEVENTH WARD.

First Precinct—Wm. Terry and Henry Tyler, Judges; Lee Chambers, Clerk; and Wm. Moore, Sheriff.
Second Precinct—J. W. Allen and E. Cook, Judges; M. C. Ramsey, Clerk; and H. S. Burkhart, Sheriff.

EIGHTH WARD.

First Precinct—John Keenan and John Price, Judges; J. M. Terry, Clerk; and Jesse Milton, Sheriff.
Second Precinct—Wm. Kaye, Sr., and W. A. Nally, Judges; Geo. Mullikin, Clerk; and Andrew Gress, Sheriff.

NINTH WARD.

First Precinct—Jas. Cotter and Thos. Rush, Judges; A. Martin, Clerk; and Jas. Johnson, Sheriff.
Second Precinct—John Gill and John Graham, Judges; Samuel Graham, Clerk; and Robert Smith, Sheriff.

TENTH WARD.

First Precinct—Thos. Parrent and J. Tieman, Judges; E. Wilkinson, Clerk; and John Lawson, Sheriff.
Second Precinct—Jas. Keil and L. P. Garrett, Judges; H. J. Lewis, Clerk; and E. S. Kelsey, Sheriff.
Third Precinct—A. W. Walker and W. P. Shepard, Judges; Geo. Levi, Clerk; and Robt. Lattimore, Sheriff.

ELEVENTH WARD.

First Precinct—Saml. Brownley and Geo. Meadows, Judges; S. W. Bennett, Clerk; and Casper Habel, Sheriff.

TWELFTH WARD.

First Precinct—Wm. McCall and J. L. Armstrong, Judges; Ambrose Arnold, Clerk; and Thos. Jones, Sheriff.

Clerks of Election will call at the office of the Clerks of the General Council for the poll-books.

WM. KAYE, Mayor.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, March 28, 1865. m30 dis

[For the Louisville Journal.]

NOTICE TO HON. J. F. BULLITT, CHIEF JUSTICE OF KENTUCKY.

George T. Wood, Alfred Allen, R. J. Browne, S. E. DeHaven, and Wm. R. Thompson were appointed a committee by the House of Representatives of the General Assembly under the following resolution:

"Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That inasmuch as a committee of the House of Representatives have reported that they had heard evidence conducing strongly to show that Joshua F. Bullitt, a Judge of the Court of Appeals for this Commonwealth, was guilty of belonging to a treasonable association, it is therefore the opinion of this Legislature that the said Bullitt's conduct should be investigated, and that, to this end, a committee of five members of the House of Representatives shall be appointed to prepare resolutions addressing him out of office, to be reported on the third Tuesday in May next; that it shall be the duty of this committee to cause the attendance of witnesses on process to be issued by said committee to that day, who shall be examined in presence of the two houses, in joint session, by a member of the Legislature, selected, by joint ballot of the two houses, to conduct the examination, who is also to appear throughout in support of the prosecution; that the committee shall also give personal notice to Judge Bullitt of the sitting of the Legislature and of the trial, if he is to be found in the State, or by advertisement in the Louisville Journal and Democrat in the event of his absence, and that he be permitted to appear in answer to the charges in person or by counsel at the bar of the Legislature in joint session; that all Bullitt may have process to procure the attendance of witnesses at the investigation; that the testimony shall be taken down in writing by some competent person, to be selected by the Speakers of the two houses."

A copy—attest JAMES B. LYNE, Clerk."

The Hon. Joshua F. Bullitt is notified to appear as directed by the above resolution. The committee will meet in the city of Louisville, at the Louisville Hotel, on the 26th day of March, 1865, and continue in session a reasonable time to issue summonses if required, and perform the duties of the resolution. All persons knowing the names of witnesses against Judge Bullitt are requested to furnish the names and residences of the witnesses to the chairman of the committee.

MARCH 1, 1865.—m8 d2t G. T. WOOD, Ch'n.

WINDOW-GLASS—3,500 boxes Window-Glass for sale by
m2 d&wlm R. A. ROBINSON & CO.

MILITARY.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KENTUCKY,
LOUISVILLE, KY., March 28, 1865.

Circular, No. 1.

Under authority granted from the War Department you are authorized to issue subsistence to the wives and families of soldiers of the United States when the condition of the supplies at your station will justify such issue, and the circumstances of applicants seem to render it necessary for the Government to give them assistance.

1st. Each ration to be issued under this authority shall consist of:

4 oz. of pork or bacon,
4 oz. of flour, soft bread, or corn-meal,
2 oz. of beans, peas, or hominy,
2 oz. of brown sugar and
5 oz. of tea to every 30 rations.

In authorizing this issue it is not intended to do more than *help* to sustain the families of those who are absent.

2d. So far as practicable, applications will be filed on the 1st of each month, and an offi er will be charged with the special duty of investigating and reporting upon the claims of applicants.

3d. The Commanding officer will countersign the returns, and will be held responsible for the justness and propriety of the issue, which, for convenience, should generally embrace the entire month and be made from the 3d to the 8th.

4th. The Commissary of Subsistence making the issue will keep a separate abstract for the same.

By command of Major-General J. M. PALMER.

(Official) E. B. HARLAN,
m30 d&wlw1 Captain and A. A. General.

CIRCULAR.

THE FIRST CORPS, NOW BEING ORGANIZED under the command of Major-General W. S. Hancock, is rapidly approaching completion, and, to aid in the laudable enterprise, the undersigned has been appointed Colonel in the corps, and ordered to Kentucky to recruit. Many true Kentuckians an opportunity to be represented in the best organization in the United States army.

Any veteran who has served two years, been honorably discharged, and physically qualified, may enlist in the corps for one, two, or three years. In addition to what as mustered, the Government bounty of $300, and, in addition, the regular installments from the Government in proportion to the period of enlistment, as follows:

$100 for one year's service; one-third paid on enlistment.

$200 for two years' service; one-third paid on enlistment.

$300 for three years' service; one-third paid on enlistment.

The men thus enlisted will be credited to the quota of the district in which they or their families may be domiciled, and will, therefore, be entitled to the local bounties.

Free transportation will be furnished recruits from any part of the State, by any Provost Marshal, to Louisville, Ky., the place of rendezvous, the applicant having first obtained the Provost Marshal that he has served the required time, and makes the application in good faith.

The local bounties will be paid to recruits before leaving the State, and, upon arriving in Washington, D. C., the Government bounty will also be promptly paid.

The best arms in possession of the Government will be furnished this corps, and the men, after their term of service, when honorably discharged, will be allowed to retain them.

Veterans may be enlisted in the first corps as substitutes for enrolled men, and principals will be exempt during the draft, but such substitutes will not receive the Government bounty. Representative recruits, however, will receive the bounty.

AS TO OFFICERS.

Persons desiring commissions must make written application, through the undersigned, to the Adjutant-General of the army, setting forth their Post-office address, the date of original entry into service, and with what rank, the organization in which service was rendered, the date and cause of discharge, and the rank at the time of discharge. Testimonials from commanders may accompany such applications.

Officers wishing to recruit for this corps will make immediate application to me, as it is necessary to commence the recruiting throughout the State at once.

They will diary pay from date of acceptance of appointment, and all legitimate and necessary expenses will be refunded upon presentation of proper vouchers. The following instructions will govern officers recruiting for the first corps:

Captains will be required to secure at least 40 veterans; First Lieutenants will be required to secure at least 25 veterans;

Second Lieutenants will be required to secure at least 20 veterans.

After having secured the requisite number, officers will certify their efforts, but will continue to recruit until ordered to join their commands.

Applications will be addressed to the undersigned, at the Louisville Hotel, Louisville, Ky.

G. W. GIST,
Colonel, First Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
OFFICE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL,
NASHVILLE, March 24, 1865.

Special Order.

Paroled officers, except Government employes and employes upon steamboats will be permitted to pass up the Cumberland river to Nashville nor up the Tennessee river to Decatur, Alabama, only by special permit from the leading from these headquarters.

Masters of Captains of steamboats will be held strictly accountable for the enforcement of this order upon their respective boats.

By command of Major-General GEO. H. THOMAS,
J. G. PARKHURST,
m26 d3 Col. and Provost Marshal General D. C.

HEADQUARTERS DEPAT RENDEZVOUS,
LOUISVILLE, KY., March 13, 1865.

The General Headquarters of this Rendezvous are established at the corner of Green and Jefferson streets, Louisville, and all persons, except those in the military service of the United States, who have business with the commanding or other officers, or with the volunteers, drafted men, and substitutes, are hereby notified that they will not be permitted to visit Taylor Barracks without a pass from the General Headquarters.

J. EGBERT FARNUM,
Col. 11th U. S. Vet. Reserves,
m21 d10 Commanding Draft Rendezvous.

General Hospitals in Louisville, Ky.

B. H. Gilbert, Surgeon U. S. Vols., Superintendent and Medical Director U. S. A. General Hospitals, Louisville, Ky., and Jeffersonville, Ind. Office on Walnut street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Officers' U. S. A. General Hospital, corner of Brook and Broadway, in charge of Surgeon Wm. Clenderwin, U. S. Vols.

Brown U. S. A. General Hospital, B. E. Fryer, Assistant Surgeon U. S. A., in charge. On hill east of Park Barracks, on Third street.

Crittenden U. S. A. General Hospital, corner of Fifteenth and Broadway, in charge of Surgeon R. R. Taylor, U. S. Vols.

City U. S. A. General Hospital, Sixth street, between Walnut and Chestnut, in charge of Surgeon Francis Greene, U. S. Vols.

Receiving U. S. A. General Hospital (Branch 3, small-pox, Branch 4, measles), on Newburg road, three miles from the city.

Foundery U. S. A. General Hospital, corner of Fifteenth and Main streets, in charge of Surgeon R. R. Phelps, U. S. Vols.

Sedgewick U. S. A. General Hospital, corner of Fifteenth and Broadway, in charge of Surgeon J. H. Grove, U. S. Vols.

Strader U. S. A. General Hospital, foot of Fourth st., in charge of Surgeon Benj. McCluer, U. S. Vols.

Transfer U. S. A. General Hospital, Portland, near the Nashville Depot, in charge of Surgeon J. E. McClurg, U. S. Vols.

General Hospitals in Jeffersonville, Ind.

Jefferson U. S. A. General Hospital, one mile east of the city, in charge of Surgeon M. Goldsmith, U. S. Vols.

Joe Holt U. S. A. General Hospital, one mile west of the city, in charge of Surgeon H. P. Stearns, U. S. Vols.

No. 16 U. S. A. General Hospital, near the railroad depot, in charge of Assistant Surgeon A. B. Prescott, U. S. Vols.

General Hospitals in New Albany, Ind.

Medical Director of Northern Department in charge of the General Hospitals at New Albany, Charles S. Tripler, Surgeon U. S. Vols.; Office, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Surgeon Thos. W. Fry, U. S. Vols., Superintendent of Hospitals. Office, DePauw House.

Hospital No. 4, upper corner Ninth and Main, S. J. Alexander, A. A. Surgeon U. S. A., in charge.

Hospital No. 5 (Colored), northwest corner Main and Lafayette, W. A. Clapp, A. A. Surgeon U. S. A., in charge.

Hospital No. 6, Elm street, between upper Sixth and Seventh, D. S. Crosier, A. A. Surgeon U. S. A., in charge.

Hospital No. 8, Main street, between Pearl and Slate, A. S. Green, A. A. Surgeon U. S. A., in charge.

Floating Hospital "Ohio" (Colored), lying at the foot of Lower Fourth street, J. A. Octerlong, A. A. Surgeon U. S. A., in charge.

HOSPITAL CHAPLAINS.

No. 4 and "Ohio," Rev. W. V. Daniels, services on Sunday, at 3 A. M.
Nos. 5 and 8, Rev. S. S. Potter.
No. 6, Rev. E. J. Purdy, services Tuesday at 5 P. M., and Sunday at 11 A. M.

A CARD.

DOCTRESS RILEY,

LONG CELEBRATED IN FEMALE DISEASES, hereby offers her professional services to the ladies of Louisville and vicinity. Thoroughly educated in the science of medicine, and having devoted the best years of her life to the practice, she is competent to treat those diseases peculiar to her sex, which the most eminent physicians often fail to cure, from the fact that inherent delicacy shrinks from such measures as are necessary, until it is often too late to arrest the malady. Considering, as all should, the many itinerant humbugs, who disgrace the dignity of the profession by their ignorance and gingerbread falsehoods, she is happy to inform the community that her CITY REFERENCES are such as to serve her from all such suspicions. Eclectic in practice, Doctress Riley selects such remedies as are best adapted to the case under consideration, looking closely to constitution, temperament, age, and condition of both mind and body. No spiritualism, magnetism, nor any other of the fashionable isms are employed; but her entire treatment is based upon the scientific and moral laws controlling health and disease. She is a native of the South, which, with her long practice in its large cities, has rendered her familiar with all the delicate shades and peculiarities of its sensitive and refined women; which, together with her own social and educational advantages, peculiarly adapts her to the ministration of afflicted females.

She has located in the city, and will be happy to see ladies at the United States Hotel, where she can be privately and confidentially consulted, from 9 o'clock, A. M., until 5 P. M., either in person or by letter. No fee charged for the first interview, and no CHARITY cases treated.

She will also cure lupus or cancer, if not located in the eye, inside of the mouth, over or very near the carotid arteries, or uterus; provided, the subject is not too much exhausted by the disease and old age.

m31 d1m*

Copartnership.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE ASSOCIATED THEMselves together in a general Agricultural, Farming Implement, and Machine business, under the name and style of MOORE & BARRET, and solicit the patronage of their friends and the trade generally.

J. A. MOORE,
HENRY W. BARRET.

Louisville, March 1, 1865.

MOORE & BARRET,
AGENTS FOR
BALL'S CELEBRATED REAPERS AND MOWERS, AND FOR THE EXCELSIOR REAPER AND MOWER, AND DEALERS IN ALL VARIETIES OF FARMING IMPLEMENTS, MACHINES, &C., &C.
HORSE POWERS AND THRESHERS, STRAW-CUTTERS, CAST AND STEEL PLOWS, CORN-SHELLERS, HAY RAKES, SUGAR AND CIDER MILLS, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, &C.
MOORE & BARRET,
No. 230 North Side Main, bet. Third and Fourth sts.
m16 d2m

Painting

DONE WITH NEATNESS AND DESPATCH AT 320 Jefferson street, north side, between Third and Fourth streets.
BENNETT & BRENNER.
m27 d

J. L. SHOWER & CO.,
Merchant Tailors,
207 Third st., East Side, bet. Main & Market,
ARE NOW OPENING THEIR SPRING AND SUMMER
Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings,
Embracing all the latest novelties of AMERICAN FRENCH, and LONDON GOODS. m31 d1m

NATIONAL BANKS.

Louisville City National Bank.

DIRECTORS:
C. N. WARREN, J. D. OSBORNE,
W. C. KENNEDY, J. A. BURNSIDE,
J. H. O'BANNON, THOS. E. WILSON.

THIS BANK IS NOW OPEN FOR THE TRANSaction of a general Banking business.

For the present the office is at the Banking-House of C. N. Warren & Co., Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

A call of 50 per cent on the capital stock has been made by the Directors, 25 per cent payable 1st April and 25 per cent payable 1st May.

C. N. WARREN, Pres't.
m9 d30 R. S. MOXLEY, Cash.
[Democrat and Press copy.]

Second National Bank
OF LOUISVILLE.

DIRECTORS:
JAMES PRIDGEFORD, V. R. BARTLETT,
JAMES PARKHILL, S. S. BUSH,
MOSES BROWN, C. G. DAVISON,
WM. E. HUGHES.

THIS BANK IS LOCATED FOR THE PRESENT at the old stand of Tucker & Co., on the south side of Fourth street, between Main and the river, and will transact a general Banking, Exchange, and Collecting business.

Prompt attention given to collections.

GEO. S. ALLISON, Cashier. m2 d30

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHORITY
TO
The Second National Bank,
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 3, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF LOUISVILLE," in the city of Louisville, in the county of Jefferson, and State of Kentucky, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3d, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Hugh McCulloch, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Second National Bank of Louisville," in the city of Louisville, in the county of Jefferson, and State of Kentucky, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this ninth day of February, 1865.

(SEAL)

HUGH McCULLOUGH,
f14 d30 Comptroller of the Currency.

Planters' National Bank.
OF LOUISVILLE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 8, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "THE PLANTERS' NATIONAL BANK OF LOUISVILLE," in the City of Louisville, in the County of Jefferson, and State of Kentucky, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Hugh McCulloch, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Planters' National Bank of Louisville," in the city of Louisville, in the County of Jefferson, and State of Kentucky, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this ninth day of February, 1865.

(SEAL)

HUGH McCULLOUGH,
f15 d30 Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, February 7, 1865.

WHEREAS, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "*The Louisville City National Bank*," in the city of *Louisville*, in the *county of Jefferson*, and *State of Kentucky*, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Hugh McCulloch, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Louisville City National Bank," in the city of Louisville, in the county of Jefferson, and State of Kentucky, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 28th day of February, 1865.

(SEAL)

HUGH McCULLOUGH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

Currency Bureau,
Seal of the
Comptroller of the Currency,
Treasury Department.

f15 d60

Kentucky Marine and Fire Insurance Co., Louisville, Ky.,
Jan. 10, 1865.

THIS COMPANY INSURES AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE, by fire, lightning, or inland navigation on the oceans, bays, lakes, rivers, canals, and overland on railroads, on the mutual plan on the cargo risks rapidly and favorably accumulating the business conducting.

Office No. 403, northwest corner of Main and Fourth streets, Louisville, Ky.

DIRECTORS:
E. A. Gardner, James M. Duncan,
J. Brandeis, W. H. Weber,
Wm. C. Hall, John M. Davis,
M. A. HUSTON, P. B. ATWOOD, Pres't.
j16 d3m

Notice to Discharged Officers and Soldiers.

CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS FROM the different Departments at Washington, procured in a short time. Having two established agents in Washington, we are prepared to attend to the accounts of officers with promptness and despatch. Also the only agency in the city that makes cash advances to officers on their Muster-out Rolls and Discharge Papers. Bounty procured for soldiers wounded and discharged, or for soldiers who have served two full years.

Invalid Pensions procured for soldiers, and Bounty, Back Pay, and Pensions, procured for widows or relatives of deceased soldiers.

MARKS & CO.,
Bankers and U. S. Claim Agents,
Third street, near corner of Main.
f24 d3m J. J. COOKE

W. E. HOBSON,
Late Col. 19th Ky. Vols.

WM. E. HOBSON & CO.,
Commission and Forwarding
MERCHANTS,
BOWLING GREEN, KY.

HAVING LEASED THE WAREHOUSE AT THE Landing, in connection with their business, they solicit consignments of Goods and Produce to their address for sale or transportation by rail or river.

Advance made on shipments to their correspondents in New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Louisville and Evansville. j16 d3m

O. M. BRIGGS. A. L. STAMPS

BRIGGS & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Cotton Factors,
AND DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS,
Northeast corner of Church and College sts.,
NASHVILLE, TENN.

WE DEVOTE ESPECIAL ATTENTION TO THE forwarding of Cotton. Our connection with Louisville and an intimate acquaintance with the different Lines of Transportation, as well as a long experience in the handling of the Staple, enables us to insure those favoring us with their business quick despatch and low rate of charges.

REFER TO—Messrs McFerran & Menefee, Louisville.
Messrs. A. Rawson & Co., Louisville.
Messrs. R. M. Bishop & Co., Cincinnati.
Messrs. Hanks & Porter. m17 d3m

15,000 Mules Wanted

FOR WHICH THE HIGHEST PRICES WILL BE PAID

AT W. B. LEONARD & CO.'S.
f15 d3m Market, between Sixth and Seventh.

W. B. LEONARD & CO.,
AUCTION & SALES' STABLE,
Market, bet. Sixth and Seventh.

SALES TWICE A WEEK, WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
f16 d3m E. D. HETCHENS, Auctioneer

A. HILGER, Late foreman of J. Winter. | W. VOSS, Late foreman of J. L. Deppen.

HILGER & VOSS,
Merchant Tailors and Clothiers,
SOUTHEAST CORNER FIFTH AND MARKET,
Louisville, Ky.

A large assortment of FURNISHING GOODS always on hand. m1 d3m

Great Western
BILLIARD ROOM,
U. S. Hotel, corner of Fourth and Jefferson sts.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
R. B. FLETCHER, Proprietor. m3 d3m

Notice.

ROBERT FLOYD, ESQ., IS ADMITTED A PARtner in our house from this date. The style will be as heretofore.

Jan. 1, 1865. MITCHELL & ARMSTRONG.

J. W. MITCHELL, VENT P. ARMSTRONG, ROB'T FLOYD.

MITCHELL & ARMSTRONG,
Provision & Commission Merchants,
222 Main st., between Second and